

by Patricia Santinelli

However the unit is not intended to be a separate educational institution on the lines of the Open University. Indeed it is hoped to maximise the cost effectiveness

The document points out that there have been piecemeal development in open learning both in further education and industrial training which are witness to existing needs. "But we believe that nothing less than a major initiative is likely to give a sufficient impetus

It warns too that the provision of such opportunities, just as any education and training, will still make demands on people and organizations as well as giving them something they may want.

by Paul Flather

Dr Stephen Heath, a supporter of Dr MacCabe who has called for "academic justice" in the case, will open the debate by repeating earlier demands for an independent

Meanwhile Dr MacCabe said he had instructed his solicitor to issue proceedings against Dr Harvey, fellow of St Anne's College, for breaching confidentiality by discussing the case on a television programme.

Universities and colleges will

The Select Committee is to ask Mr. Rupert Murdoch, the bidder for Times Newspapers Ltd., to appear before it to explain his plans for the paper.

by David Jobbins
A possible avenue of escape from

friction between its members and those of another major SAC committee, the engineering board, which had in put its own funds to aid the strike board.

have been prepared to meet at any time—day or night” general secre-

The Labour Party is to establish a study group on science which is to prepare a science policy statement for discussion to the Party.

or arbitration awards,

conference in 1982. Membership of the group has not yet been finalised and will have to be endorsed by the party's home policy com-

by Ngaio Crequer

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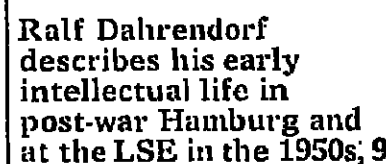
by Peter David and John O'Leary

The memorandum, circulated by Mr Curllis, the Education Secretary, for comment by fellow ministers rejects the compromise solution of a national body with substantial local government membership advocated by Parliament's select committee on education.

metropolitan county councils." The Memorandum, page 2
Leader, page 27

by Paul Flather

committee asian interim step to creating a new SPS faculty on the recommendation of the Boys Smilth committee. Discussions date back to the 1890s and Boys Smilth was the sixth attempt at faculty status



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Clive Cookson reports on
the scramble between
three universities to train
engineers for Canada's
Pacific province. 5

Sport on the campus
Ngalo Crequer describes
the boom in sports
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An attempt to appoint a leading ratified in the next

SSRC cuts 120

by Robin McKie

half the £500,000 the SSRC calc

lated it would overspend by the end of this financial year. The remainder of the savings will have to come from cuts in research projects.

AS A DUTCH SCIENTIST I INSIST WE DEVELOP A NEUTRON BOMB THAT DOES NOT HARM TULIPS

the sixth attempt at faculty status. The SPB committee suffers on at least three counts: there is no direct representation within the university hierarchy; the committee is not run by the teaching dons; and the committee of representatives of neighbouring faculties; and there is no full three-year social science tripos.

During the past 12 years the historic step has gained an air of per-

History books
Lloyd George's budget, Jeyes in Weimar Germany, and James II are among the subjects of new books on history, 15-17

work. Professor John Barrie, who heads the committee, said: "I want a few more people, and I'm fighting hard for it for 11 years."

One obstacle is the fear that special advances could be a disruptive influence, and the worry among other faculties of losing student numbers. The university has said it does not want a 21st-century

Wellcome Foundation
Robin McKie looks at the
life of a drug
manufacturer who later
turned to large-scale
philanthropy, 8

does hope that Dr Ingleyby's case will highlight the issue and also focus on the psychology, which is demanded by the biological and experimental school at Cambridge.	North American news
Dr. Ingleyby adopts a social approach to psychology emphasizing family, class and sex. The view is derived from but also critical of,	Overseas news
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the "anti-psychiatry" school of
Willem Coomans, Szasz and Goffman.
Included are extracts from the
"critical school" of Lacan, Adorno,
and Foucault.

Differences came to the fore when
Sir Martin Roth was appointed to
the psychiatry chair in 1977, over
Dr. Charles Pickover in Oxford
university, or the pacifist, Fulbright

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Opinion

Union view (Nathie)
Keith Hampson, MP

physiology, at the Maudsley Hospital. Sir Martin believes psychiatry is founded on the ground of natural science, a view fostered by Professor Oliver Zungwll, head of the department of experimental psychology.

New grants committee would include all but a few

Body's components revealed

by John O'Leary

Included in the new body would be all 29 polytechnics in England, the 24 voluntary colleges, the seven direct grant institutions and all maintained colleges still offering initial teacher education courses (26 in all). The remaining 12 places would be taken by 11 maintained colleges with a proportion of at least 70 per cent of advanced courses and one which just fails to meet this criterion.

No names are mentioned in the five-page document reproduced below, but it is clear that the majority of institutions will be those of the Committee of Directors of Polytechnics and the Standing Conference of Principals and Directors of Colleges and Institutes in Higher Education.

Only a handful of colleges in membership of the Standing Conference would appear to be in danger as a result of the decision to use the proportion of advanced further education as the key to inclusion. These could include the Colchester Institute of Higher Education, Slough College, the Doncaster Metropolitan Institute, Cambridge College of Arts and Technology and the Bolton Institute of Technology.

As one of the most prestigious of the college sector, it would seem likely that Cambridgeshire might take the place reserved for the one

institution below 70 per cent. Among those likely to be left out are those, like North Worcestershire College, which lost teacher education in the last round of cuts, and most of the colleges of art. A total of 285 colleges with some element of advanced work would not be included in the new body. Of these, 27 have a proportion of at least 50 per cent advanced work.

No stipulation has been made about the volume of advanced work in each institution, thereby leaving open the theoretical possibility of closing non-advanced courses in order to boost the proportion of AFE to beyond 70 per cent.

Leader, page 27

Text of the DES proposals in full

(1) This paper argues that the Government should establish a new structure for the management of public sector further education (PSFE) — embracing all higher education outside universities in England.

BACKGROUND

(2) Resource constraints together with the prospect of sharply declining numbers after 1981 in the public sector have led to a re-examination of the way in which this can happen in two ways: by slow attrition through weaker courses and institutions withering away, or as a result of reasoned decisions taken from a national perspective. The latter seems to me essential if we are to safeguard excellence while also achieving a more cost-effective system of higher education offering courses relevant to the nation's economic needs.

(3) At present just over 400 institutions outside the universities offer courses of HE in England. The great majority are run by 90 local education authorities whose individual decisions determine the content and delivery of the output of our £500m annual expenditure on PSFE. To allow this situation to continue would in my view be a recipe for encouraging the process of slow attrition described above. The shortcomings of current management arrangements have been recognised for some time and the solution most frequently advanced has been the formation of a national body to advise on the size and allocation of resources for PSFE. This was embodied in the proposals in the Education Bill of 1978, and has been put forward again by the Select Committee on Education and Science in their fifth report. I am convinced that this is not the answer. It would leave the bulk of institutions under the control of local authorities, each of which would remain free to decide for itself how far to heed or disregard the national body's advice on resource allocation, with the strong risk that the necessary contraction would then introduce major distortions in provision. I have already in the 1980 Education Act to end the unrestrained expenditure by local authorities on advanced further education. This was a necessary first step, but it is imperative that we should achieve co-ordination of provision.

(4) I have also become convinced that the extent of mutual disengagement between many of the institutions in PSFE and their maintaining local authorities is so serious as to undermine the effectiveness of the system. The point is that many of the institutions, particularly the major institutions, feel they cannot operate under local authority management and, equally significantly, where many local authorities see these large institutions as transcending the bounds of proper local authority responsibility and therefore as a burden they would be glad to see removed. This problem would leave this problem unchanged.

TITLE PROPOSAL

(5) We can no longer afford this dispersal of executive power. The need to rationalise the whole of HE — university and public sector — has led to the need for a PSFE focus matching that which the University Grants Committee provides for the universities and the body which concentrates executive power over PSFE and can operate with speed and authority. The theoretical option of my Department acting as the central body for a new expanded direct grant sector of HE may be discounted for educational

and political reasons. Rather, we must create a new body whose prime role would be to distribute the funds made available by the Exchequer for PSFE in accordance with Government priorities and, in particular, with a rationalisation plan which the body would itself draw up and which took due account of university provision. Only in this way will we produce a PSFE system better adapted than at present to the needs of the 1980s and beyond.

(6) For the new body to be effective it must clearly exercise control over the greater part of PSFE. This rules out a body responsible for the polytechnics alone. Further, as my aim is to bring together the funding and planning of all PSFE, I would not want to keep the current separate arrangements whereby certain colleges (including a number with church affiliations) are funded directly by my department. My proposal is therefore to create a new central funded and managed sector made up of some 36 institutions of which 23 are now polytechnics and 13 are other institutions maintained by local authorities; the remaining 31 institutions are already centrally funded. These institutions account for 87 per cent of all full-time and sandwich students on advanced courses in PSFE and include (as a matter of policy) all initial teacher training provision outside the universities.

(7) I envisage the creation through primary legislation of a Grants Committee responsible for allocating for PSFE funds directly to the institutions in its charge, these being designated by me in regulations made under the proposed legislation. In the case of those institutions now maintained by local authorities, the remaining 31 members whom I would appoint not as representatives but in their own right, would be able to attach significant weight to industry and business, and the legislation might specify the proportions to come from these and other sources. It may be that the Departments of Industry and Employment and also the Council of Local Education Authorities in appointing assessors to the committee. The detailed operation of the new committee would be for it to decide, but I would expect that, in addition to working closely with the UGC, my department and other Government departments, it would set up a regional structure to advise it on the performance of the institutions under its control.

TIMING

(8) I should, subject to colleagues' agreement, want to seek reactions to proposals on these lines from those concerned by means of a consultation document, but would make clear in it our commitment to act as quickly as possible. This would then provide the context for our reply to the major recommendations made in the fifth report from the Education Select Committee.

(9) I should, subject to colleagues' agreement, want to seek reactions to proposals on these lines from those concerned by means of a consultation document, but would make clear in it our commitment to act as quickly as possible. This would then provide the context for our reply to the major recommendations made in the fifth report from the Education Select Committee.

COSTS

(10) The new system stands to make

better use of resources and to offer more prospect of securing an effective contribution by PSFE to the country's industrial and economic needs. My department's preliminary analysis suggests that:

(a) There will be an initial cost involved in acquiring from local authorities the premises used by institutions which transferred to the new sector. The worst (and least likely) outcome would be a cost of £15m in buying out the local authorities' stake at once and for all "capital" cost of over £400m. The best outcome would involve central Government simply taking over the servicing of the local authorities' accumulated debt on the transferred property; central Government already contributes to this (as it does to the entire PSFE Bill) through RSG and the net additional cost to the Exchequer would be some £20m a year.

(b) Including the above £20m, the net additional recurrent cost to central Government would be about £30m a year. This could be recovered by adjusting the rate of RSG by the necessary percentage. In this way there would be no significant change in the overall level of rate borne and tax borne expenditure. This applies to all "capital" cost identified in (a) above, which is a small element of the total. My proposal involves no net addition to public expenditure as a result of the transfer.

RECEPTION

(11) The proposal can be expected to meet with the disapproval of the Opposition who will most likely continue to back a local/central compromise. Last May, a second test of the proposal was conducted when it was put to a vote in the House of Commons. The proposal was rejected by 205 to 178. To this must be added the opposition which will doubtless be voiced by the local authority associations. On the other hand, there are clear indications that certain local authorities, and in particular the major ones, have developed a point of view that they are inappropriate to local authority setting. Looking beyond local authority elected members and officers, there is little doubt that the ratepayers will welcome my proposal. So too will many in the institutions (e.g. the Committee of Directors of Polytechnics) who will be relieved of the teaching staff in the institutions to be transferred. As for the directly funded colleges, there may well be an initial disposition in favour of retaining in that relationship with my department, but there could be advantages in their being part of a larger operation, and I believe their doubts can be overcome. The attitude of the teachers' associations is difficult to gauge.

(12) I leave for later consideration whether, in parallel with the creation of a Grants Committee for PSFE, the new committee should also be given legal status. This could emphasise the independent standing of the UGC and facilitate co-operation between it and the new body. But there will be those who support the present informality, and I want more time to assess the pros and cons. Consultation of this nature would be any event, and I am confident it could be undertaken later.

(13) I invite colleagues' agreement to the general proposal outlined in paragraph 5 above, and to the broad framework of the line of action set out in paragraph 6.

Redundancies in industry were funded from company profits. Universities had no such source of funds, and none would be created by redundancy schemes funded by natural wastage at a rate high enough to close the potentially

Training committee to study changing needs



Mr Ron Cocking, treasurer (left), Miss Kay Davies, academic secretary, Miss Alison Shrubsole, chairman, and Mr Jack Chambers, vice chairman.

An immediate examination of the changing needs of schools and colleges is to be a priority of the new Standing Committee for the Education and Training of Teachers in the public sector which held its first meeting last week.

"We need a constructive dialogue between the teachers and the providing institutions on the implications of these needs for professional education and we believe we have a distinctive role to play in formulating advice on careers for the 1980s," the committee said.

The new body sits together representatives of the teacher associations and the providing institutions. It intends to create a national forum for the exchange of information, experience and ideas on matters relating to the content, process and product of teacher education.

Among its objectives are to contribute to policy in teacher education, making recommendations and participating in appropriate bodies in discussion with teacher education matters.

It also hopes other bodies and organisations with an interest in professional training will want to take its views into account. The new body is to be chaired by Miss Alison Shrubsole, principal of Homerton College, Cambridge, and Mr Jack Chambers, of Regent's Secondary School, Southampton, will be vice-chairman.

The future success of Ariane will be of particular concern to weather and climatic science researchers as its next launch, now scheduled for June, will carry a major satellite, a crucial element in the worldwide meteorological network.

One group particularly concerned for the success of this launch is the planetary atmosphere laboratory at University College, London, where scientists will use important research on weather forecasting. Scientists there will also be involved in another major task, the launch of a satellite to study the atmosphere, which is to be carried by Ariane. The task will involve working with German scientists in developing the probe's imaging system, which promises to send pictures of the comet as spectacular as the recent Saturn probe photographs.

Cash shortage threatens EEC student mobility programme

A programme which includes free travel for students within the EEC is almost certain to be held up by a lack of cash.

On top of general pressure on the Community budget, there is still uncertainty about the legal basis for educational cooperation, which is not specifically mentioned in the Treaty of Rome.

It was this doubt which delayed the programme, and dealing with modern language teaching and research in education, which is almost agreed as a set of recommendations last June.

Lady Young, Minister of State for Education, told the House of Lords this week: "It is very unlikely that there will be finance available for this year from the Community to implement the proposals, even though their content was approved by Education Ministers in June."

Several years were critical of the fact that there was no legal basis for action in education matters, including the chairman of the House of Lords European Communities Committee, Lord Alexander of Portferry.

He said: "I cannot imagine that education does not have a very great relevance to economic community." Lord Ritchie-Calder added: "The fact that this might be ultra vires, certainly financially ultra vires, is

Lecturers prepare to fight redundancies

by Paul Flather

College lecturers are preparing to stand firm in the face of wholesale cuts being forced on polytechnics all around the country, which look likely to lead to widespread compulsory redundancies in the next 12 months.

Executive members of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education met later this month and the question of jobs, described as the "sticking point", will head the agenda.

Kingston Polytechnic has already confirmed one compulsory redundancy, with three more cases pending a final hearing before a government committee. Redundancies are also to be considered at Hatfield, Huddersfield and North East London (NELP).

Natfhe has asked regional officers for details of local discussions on compulsory redundancies. The union is likely to appeal in all interests, including education authorities, to join a national campaign to defend public sector higher education from further cuts.

Polytechnics were badly hit when the advanced further education pool was capped, and this year the AFE pool was cut further by 4 per cent even though student numbers have overall held up. A number of polytechnics now face cuts of more than £1m in the coming year.

Hatfield was asked to make cuts totalling £1.4m by March, 1982. But after a special governors' meeting, the polytechnic told Hertfordshire education authority that cuts of such magnitude were quite impossible in the time.

The authority's finance committee is now expected to set up a working party to consult governors on how such cuts could be made, without the longer term impact. High on the list of options, which include rationalizing courses with the College of Higher Education near Watford, will be staff redundancies.

Kirklees Council is determined to improve the student-staff ratio at Huddersfield to 10:1 as part of

an overall cost-cutting strategy agreed last autumn, when the polytechnic was in the midst of a funding crisis.

The local authority plan to reduce staff by up to 150 lecturers over the next few years, with 50 staff going this year. A council spokesman said it was hoped natural wastage and early retirement would account for this, but compulsory redundancy could not be ruled out.

At NELP, despite a decision by the joint education committee to cushion the polytechnic and reduce the cut from £2.1m to £1.5m, it was clear that teaching jobs were once again under pressure.

A reduction in the teaching staff budget accounts for £718,000 of the cutback, and it is difficult to see how compulsory redundancies can be avoided. Although more than 30 people have volunteered for premature retirement with compensation, the savings made relate to last year, the polytechnic says.

Meanwhile plans for a withdrawal from Waltham Forest have been delayed. The Department of Education's 1981-82 building programme was announced before the polytechnic could seek the necessary approval for development at its other main sites to accommodate displaced departments. But it will remain polytechnic policy to withdraw from Waltham Forest as soon as practicable, a spokesman said.

At Kingston the case of Mr Eric Rulion, who ran the polytechnic's Low Cost Automation Unit until a £3,000 external grant was withdrawn, is to be heard shortly by a governors' subcommittee.

Mr John Turp, a lecturer in the management centre, was dismissed last year after the centre was moved to the longer term complex. Two other cases are pending.

Kingston education authority has accepted details of a further £300,000 cut in the polytechnic's current budget, agreeing to find an extra £35,000 itself. But discussions over a further £55,000 cut are continuing.

Scottish Office determined to close Callendar Park College

by Olga Woitas

Scottish Correspondent

Scottish Education Minister Mr Alex Fletcher has written to the principal of Callendar Park College of Education, one of those threatened with closure, defending the Government proposals and answering criticisms in two papers issued by the college.

Mr Fletcher had asked the college governors to meet him to discuss closing the college, but they refused. Instead he was sent copies of papers calling for a public inquiry to look at alternatives to closure.

In his reply he says the Scottish Office ministers believe colleges must be closed and that no useful purpose would be served by a public inquiry. Teacher training provision reflects demand and in times of

financial stringency there can be no justification for producing more teachers than are needed.

Callendar Park has proposed that the colleges take on new functions including in-service training, increased community provision, the training of Youth Opportunities Programme supervisors, and overseas education courses, which would offer specialist teacher training and educational technology courses to the Third World.

Mr Fletcher has come under strong personal attack from Mr George Paton, principal of Hamilton College, which is also threatened with closure. Mr Paton wrote to the Education Minister complaining bitterly about remarks allegedly made by a group of Hamilton students. Mr Fletcher, saying the college would be closed in June and all students transferred.

Leeds closed shop deal ends

The maribund post-entry closed-shop agreement between the main lecturers' union and Leeds City Council ends formally in late July.

Mr Jim Richardson, president of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, last week gave six months' notice of withdrawal from a meeting with senior city councillors.

With Natfhe's assistant secretary for salaries, Mr Keith Scribbins, Mr Richardson visited Leeds at the request of the local union liaison committee to explain why the national executive had so strongly advised backing out of the deal.

Offered to the liaison committee by the council in an attempt to beat the severe restrictions on closed-shop agreements in the 1980 Employment Act, it required all new recruits to the city's polytechnic and colleges, although Natfhe members or to agree to join.

Report urges fairer chance for aspiring women doctors

by Robin McKie

Major proposals to alter existing arrangements which discriminate against women wishing to take up medical education should form a principal part of the final report of the Select Committee on Social Services.

The committee is presently investigating medical education and its chairwoman Mrs Renee Short said she hoped it would recommend several measures for helping women to train as doctors. These could include a credits scheme for those who took different parts of their courses over a long period, part-time education schemes and refresher courses for those returning to medicine.

"It was very surprising the number of different witnesses, including deans, who appeared before the committee and who urged that measures be taken to improve the lot of women in medical education," Mrs Short added. The report is expected to be published in the summer.

Mrs Short's remarks follow the recent presentation of evidence to the committee by the Equal Oppor-

tunities Commission. "The widespread practice of restricting the intake of medical schools to entrants below the age of 30 unnecessarily denies many women the opportunity of a medical career."

The commission's decision to submit evidence follows a complaint to them earlier this year from Mrs Daphne McGarry, a 36-year-old woman who was refused entry to medical school solely on the grounds of her age.

"Most British medical schools adopt a negative approach to mature applicants but no systematic or consistent reasons are given," the commission claims. Its report adds that entrants over 30 make up only 0.8 per cent of the total medical school intake compared with a figure of 40 per cent in Sweden.

"This practice may be unlawful under the Sex Discrimination Act because an age limit of 30 falls between the years most women spend bringing up a young family, when they are unable in practice to take advantage of educational and employment opportunities," the commission adds. "Men, however, are not subject to the same restrictions."

Clerical staff losing out

University clerical staff are paid 5 per cent less than people doing similar work in other industries despite a 13.5 per cent increase last summer, an independent report said this week.

The study, by the Standing Commission on Pay Comparability chaired by Professor Sir John Wood, recommends that 5 per cent should be negotiated between the clerical staff and the university authorities "with the result that the 1981 negotiations start from the correct base."

The commission's finding, which is not binding on the parties, covers about 15,000 staff in 43 universities. A further 4,000 in 11 other universities are not covered, as their employers are not parties to the national negotiating machinery.

The interim award paid from last July gave a salary range from £2,451 to £6,651. The recommendation covers library as well as clerical and secretarial posts. Also included are catering supervisors, and head porters and groundsman.

University manual workers open negotiations with their employers today with the issue of the likelihood of an offer of not more than 5 per cent.

COURSES

Inner London Education Authority

GARNETT COLLEGE

Education and Training for Teachers and Administrators in Further Education

Applications are invited for the following courses:

BACHELOR OF EDUCATION

Council for National Academic Awards
Three years' part-time study. Prepares candidates for further study and research in further education. Candidates should be serving teachers with an initial teaching qualification and a minimum of two years' teaching experience.

DIPLOMA IN FURTHER EDUCATION

University of London
One year full-time or three years part-time study. Relates the study of further education to contemporary educational theory and to current developments. Candidates should have reasonably substantial teaching or administrative experience in further education, administration or industrial training.

DIPLOMA IN EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT

University of London
Two years' part-time study. Aims to provide a sound academic grounding in educational management and an opportunity to improve management skills. Candidates should have reasonably substantial teaching and/or administrative experience in further education or associated fields.

DIPLOMA IN EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY (for Further Education)

University of London
Two years' part-time study. Develops professional competencies in the management and organization of learning resources. Candidates should have initial professional qualifications and be experienced teachers, librarians or administrators in further or higher educational establishments, local government service or industrial training.

DIPLOMA IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDIES IN FURTHER EDUCATION

University of London
Two years' part-time study. Aims to provide a depth study of language that can be applied to the practice of teaching and enable the holder to act in an advisory capacity on matters of language within their further education college. Candidates should have a relevant degree (or equivalent), and be a trained teacher with a minimum of three years' teaching experience.

SHORT COURSES

A range of short courses is run throughout the year by Garnett Centre for Short Courses and Curriculum Development. Copies of the programme are available on request.

CERTIFICATE IN EDUCATION

University of London
Sandwich or part-time courses extending over one, two, or three years. Provide a basic course in the theory and practice of further education for those engaged in the teaching or training of the 16-20 age group.

Candidates should apply as soon as possible specifying the course(s) in which they are interested. To the Principal (Ref T.H.E.S.), Garnett College, Daventry House, Roehampton Lane, London SW15 4HR (Telephone: 01-789 0533).

Redundancies 'will entail extra funding'

by Ngalo Creaquer

The Government will need to provide extra funds if universities have to create acceptable procedures for staff redundancy, Professor Robert Haszardine, principal of the University of Manchester, Institute of

Science and Technology, said in a speech to Court.

He said that so far the Government had failed to realize that many universities were not able to run down or phase out university activities by natural wastage at a rate high enough to close the potentially

enormous financial gap. Redundancies in industry were funded from company profits. Universities had no such source of funds, and none would be created by redundancy schemes funded by natural wastage at a rate high enough to close the potentially

Colleges using untrained teachers, claims union

by Olga Wojtas
Scottish Correspondent

The Educational Institute of Scotland has called for a meeting with the Scottish Secretary to discuss what they claim is the increasing number of untrained further education lecturers.

In a letter to Scottish Secretary Mr George Younger, the institute's further education officer Mr Arthur Houston says the executive committee is distressed by Mr Younger's withdrawal from an agreement in principle reached more than two years ago for compulsory registration of FE lecturers.

All day school teachers in Scotland must be registered with the General Teaching Council since 1966. The policy has always been to have compulsory registration for FE lecturers, who would be required to hold an appropriate technical qualification and at least O grade passes in English and mathematics to become entrants to FE teaching.

At the moment, around 1,600 of more than 5,000 FE lecturers are registered with the Council, and nearly 1,500 are untrained.

Seven years ago, the Scottish Secretary backed the professional training of FE teachers, and hoped that every lecturer would be able to take a teaching qualification course within two years of appointment. But many staff members who have taught for more than three years are not being nominated for training courses by their local education authorities although training places are available.

Jordanhill College of Education, which runs the in-service courses, states that it is not uncommon for lecturers to wait five to 10 years for nomination. The college last year asked the Institute, Scotland's largest teaching union, to support it in attempting to ensure that

lecturers had adequate opportunities to receive professional education and training.

The Institute has been disturbed by a letter from the Scottish Education Department to the council saying that compulsory registration was related to an earlier agreement in principle, not a guarantee, from the Scottish Secretary. It added that Scottish Education Minister Mr Alex Fletcher felt "compulsory registration necessarily implied teaching even more stringent conditions to the appointment of FE teachers to permanent posts" and concluded "that this whole situation should be considered as part of the proposed completely fresh approach to further education and industrial training."

Mr Houston stressed in his letter that compulsory registration did not freeze the training system, and the EIS FE executive would be happy to discuss the content, method and timing of training for FE lecturers.

Mr Houston added that FE lecturers had already shown great flexibility in responding to changing requirements in further education, such as youth opportunities schemes, special education and link classes.

The Institute has advised that all lecturers with educational and technical qualifications but not teacher training, should immediately seek registration. It has also urged local authorities to accept only candidates with the necessary educational and technical qualifications when making future FE appointments.

The Scottish Further Education Association, which also represents FE lecturers, opposes compulsory registration, maintaining that it would lead to difficulties in the recruitment of suitably qualified lecturers in certain traditional craft areas, and objecting to compulsory registration of FE lecturers but not for lecturers in central institutions.

Swinerton-Dyer report's bleak forecast for London Annan predicts £15m loss

by Ngaio Crequer

London University's real income will drop by 15-20 per cent by the end of the decade, with a 10 per cent loss of students, according to the committee on academic organization, chaired by Sir Peter Swinerton-Dyer, vice-chancellor of Cambridge University.

After listing a number of possible solutions the committee asks members of the university whether they can "utterly reject" redundancy as being in the long run a policy which might be the least harmful.

The committee, which is inquiring into all non-medical aspects of London University, has produced a paper which makes no specific recommendations, but which attempts to provide a factual framework on which to continue deliberations. Schools are invited to comment by the end of March.

In the foreword Lord Annan, vice-chancellor, says that a rough estimate is that London could lose between £15-£20m over 1980-82, and £31m more if Imperial College, which receives direct funding, is included.

He suggests a number of ways of increasing income, such as adopting American methods of fund-raising and reconsidering charging minimum fees for overseas students. He says there are signs that the latest 34 per cent volume cut "resembles the pattern of rain before the deluge begins."

The discussion paper says the cut in income will only be as little as 15 per cent if overseas students are charged full economic fees and their number only drops to half what it now is.

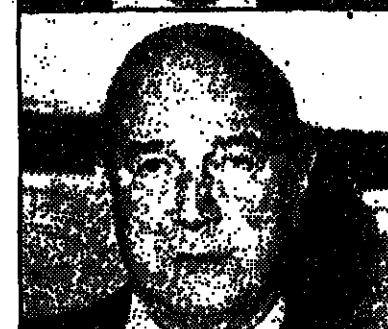
"Economies of this scale cannot be found just by eliminating waste. But there is nothing absurd about a university 10 per cent smaller and 15 per cent cheaper than London now is. Such a transition is bound to be difficult and painful, and the university has a strong case for extra money to ease the transition—even if that extra money will have to be found at the expense of other universities."

The paper says there is no time to spare, as some changes could take between five to seven years to negotiate. It says the committee attaches great value to academic tenure, but that tenure could not, in the face of the harsh economic constraints, "redeem" employment or reduction of staff—customary in the industrial and commercial world—may be inescapable too in the academic world.

The committee invites comments on proposals put to them that major schools should have their grants assessed separately, as Imperial has, and that the university should be broken up into four or five smaller universities.

The paper considers a range of solutions to the economic problems. It considers first the view, supported by many in the university, that the Council should simply distribute its grant equitably among schools, and then suggest to find the money.

The paper provides a number of tables which show the financial effect on the Schools of Government policy of spending cuts and new fee structure for overseas students. They show that the impact on schools will be enormous. The cut



Sir Peter Swinerton-Dyer (top) and Lord Annan: "Losses ahead"

This would be to let the losses lie where they fall, such that "there would be institutions within the university which are of international reputation but which would be in such severe continuing deficit that they would have to become unrecognisable from what they now are—if indeed they could continue at all."

Or it would mean misery would be distributed equally by reducing total funding for each institution in the same proportion. One disadvantage would be that schools would have little inducement to increase their income from overseas students. "But in any case this seems to us a policy of pernicious anarchy, leading inescapably to debility."

"Our present view is that to apply either of these rules would at the least gravely handicap the university in the task of making the best use of its resources... we would like the second of these as little as the first."

The paper says that London, because it is a high cost university with an above average proportion of overseas students, has been hit harder than almost anywhere else. It says the figures are cause for concern, considering only the non-medical part of the university, 12.7 per cent of students are from overseas and the block grant will drop by 17.6 per cent in real terms by 1982-83.

But two other things may have consequences as great as the change in overseas student fees: this is the gradual erosion of unit income for home students because of cuts in Government spending, and the drop in the number of 18-year-olds between 1985-1995. The university should also consider the implications of a substantial increase in continuing education. Any shift to mature students will have a dominant impact on big cities, like London, the committee says.

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'Erosion ahead' for careers service

by Patricia Santinelli

Britain's careers service is in danger of being eroded as a result of major cutbacks being imposed by local education authorities in this area in spite of rising unemployment.

The National Institute for Careers Education and Counselling said this week that the erosion of the careers service is a serious threat to the development of a career service. The institute's report points out that the careers service is a "public good" and that it is essential for the development of a career service. The report also points out that the careers service is a "public good" and that it is essential for the development of a career service.

NICEC says that the development of a career service is a "public good" and that it is essential for the development of a career service. The report also points out that the careers service is a "public good" and that it is essential for the development of a career service.

highly regarded in other countries and mentioned as a central issue in reports from bodies such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the UK Commission for Employment, the National Institute for Careers Education and Counselling, and the Department of Education and Science.

"Therefore it is important that the promising base built up in the careers service should be sustained in the future, and that the same time, energy and resources should be devoted to enabling existing services to continue to develop and adapt to the changing situations in which they operate," NICEC says.

The institute points out that there are some hopeful signs for the development of a career service. The report also points out that the careers service is a "public good" and that it is essential for the development of a career service.

in grants to schools because of fees policy, and the 31 per cent would, for example, mean a 13.3 per cent for Bedford, 31 per cent for the LSE, 19 per cent for University College, 18 per cent for the Institute of Education and 14 per cent for Royal Holloway.

Eventually, according to the committee, there will be a crude balance between fewer and smaller departments, and the provision of many small departments and there are three disadvantages.

Staff in small departments will have to work harder, they will have fewer people to share interests, and when an academic leaves, because the replacement is in that subject area, a total loss of candidates tends to be standards.

To avoid too many small departments, staff contracts should be achieved by a reduction in the number of departments. "Those of the larger schools which cover a wide range of subjects may wish to consider whether they can combine just so wide a range."

The paper encourages a merger of departments and suggests that the university should be brought to the university rather than vice versa. The university teaching has been hampered by the lack of financial arrangements and the university should look for it.

The committee assumes a natural wastage will be achieved by a reduction in staff and the non-academic side. As an academic staff, the committee is lucky that the distribution is much less than in most other universities.

Figures suggest that the wastage alone could produce a necessary 15 per cent cut in total staff in nine years. But total freeze on vacant posts over the next seven years "would go to destroy the university," the committee says.

If there were no program freeze would reduce the staff faster but the proportion of staff would drop a long way to 40 per cent.

A freeze would be theoretically possible, but schools and departments would be hit unequally and would have to be considered mobility within schools.

If such a policy were adopted, one possibility would be to staff below grade level. But all other possible solutions are out, then this is what will have to be done.

Finally, the committee says that redundancy, "We think," schools, and indeed all the universities, must accept the fact that the policy of redundancy is being a means of transition which is long run might prove less than full.

To be feasible a policy of redundancy would involve a source of funds to pay compensation, or else a transfer of staff to other departments. The committee says that the transfer of staff to other departments is a "public good" and that it is essential for the development of a career service.

Such money would have to come from the Government. The committee says that the transfer of staff to other departments is a "public good" and that it is essential for the development of a career service.

As a result, the Victoria proposal is more expensive. Its estimated capital costs (buildings and equipment) are £27.5m and the projected operating budget is £7.1m a year. Dr Fraser says it can get away with £20m and £4m a year respectively in capital and operating costs.

The proposal provoked a "very long internal debate" at Victoria, according to a university spokesman. He said the senate eventually voted 16-6 to go ahead with it. There appeared to be a change in the character of the university, the spokesman said. "Another argument was that at times of economic self-defence engineering is going to be very difficult. But we would like to see more of an emotional reaction against domination by the sciences and technology."

Dr Fraser, on the other hand, there was no dissent and the senate voted for the proposal unanimously and enthusiastically. A spokesman said: "If the engineering faculty goes ahead, it will represent a fundamental change in the university's character."

North American News

Hot competition to train engineers

from Clive Cookson

WASHINGTON
British Columbia needs many more professional engineers if it is to fulfil the potential for economic growth offered by its tremendous natural resources, and the province's three universities are competing fiercely for the right to educate them.

At present the only engineering school in British Columbia, Canada's westernmost province, is in Vancouver at the University of British Columbia, its oldest and largest university. The other two institutions, the University of Victoria and Simon Fraser University, claim that UBC is turning out too few engineering graduates, and each has prepared an ambitious proposal to start a brand new engineering faculty on its own campus.

Members of the UBC engineering faculty agree that their current output of graduates is too low but they maintain that the other two universities have exaggerated the shortfall. They say that there is no justification for starting a full-scale new engineering school, and instead they have drawn up a proposal to strengthen and expand their own programmes.

The Universities Council of British Columbia, an intermediary body like Britain's University Grants Committee, now faces the task of choosing which, if any, of the rival proposals to approve.

The council's secretary, Leo Southern, said that the initiative to expand engineering education had come from the universities, not from his council or the provincial government. When the council heard what they were going to propose, early last year, it set up a special committee to review engineering education; the council will begin the selection process later this month against the background of the committee's findings, which have not been made public.

The universities hope to know the outcome by the summer, so that the selected institution can start preparations for its new engineering programmes during the next school year. That will depend not only on the universities' council making its decision on the academic merits of the case but also on the British Columbia Government indicating that the necessary funds will be made available. "We have met with government officials in the Ministry of Universities, Science and Communications," said Mr Southern. "They have no predetermined opinions about the expansion of engineering education."

The engineering faculties proposed by the University of Victoria and Simon Fraser University are similar in size. Both would grow to enroll about 900 students on four-year courses by the end of the decade.

But Victoria proposes to have more faculty members. It wants to recruit about 50 full-time engineers for the new faculty and also to add 20 people to its existing science departments to work with the engineering students. Simon Fraser believes that 42 full-time engineers and just two additional sciences faculty members will be sufficient.

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'Anti-feminism' not an influence

from our North American editor
The alleged popular reaction against feminism and the women's movement in the United States has not influenced American students. The huge annual survey of college freshmen conducted by the University of California, Los Angeles, and the American Council on Education shows more support than ever this year for women's rights and participation in traditionally male professions.

Twenty-seven per cent of the women who entered college last autumn are planning a career in business, engineering, law and medicine, compared to just 6 per cent in 1966. The comparable figure for men has remained just below 50 per cent throughout the 14-year period.

Less than 7 per cent of students now disagree with the idea that women should receive the same salary and opportunities as men in equivalent jobs, compared to 19 per cent in 1970. The traditional view that the activities of married women are best confined to the home and family is supported by 19 per cent of female and 35 per cent of male freshmen this year; the respective figures 10 years ago were 27 per cent and 57 per cent.

The survey is based on questionnaires completed by 290,000 new undergraduates entering a national sample of 540 colleges and universities. The data are used by public and private organizations for manpower and policy analysis.

Student opinion also appears to be resisting what political commentators see as the national movement against big government. The survey shows 80 per cent of this year's freshmen in favour of more federal action to control environmental pollution, compared to 74 per cent in 1970; and a record 83 per cent now feel the government should do more to discourage energy consumption.

Their views on other controversial issues showed a mixture of leftward and rightward movements. Somewhat surprisingly approval of busing to achieve racial balance in schools has increased steadily from 37 to 46 per cent over the past four years. On the other hand the legalization of marijuana is a rapidly fading cause—its support has tumbled to 39 per cent from 71 per cent three years ago—and the proposition that "college grades should be abolished" is accepted by only 16 per cent, compared to 41 per cent in 1970.

As far as political labelling is concerned, students continue to move from left to centre, said UCLA professor Alexander Assh, the survey director. Only 22 per cent of this year's freshmen call themselves "liberal" or "far left", compared to 25 per cent a year ago and 37 per cent in 1970. The proportion of "conservative" and "far right" students has remained stable between 15 and 18 per cent over the past decade, while the "middle of the road" category has increased to 60 per cent.

Questions about the students' financial status revealed a huge increase in the numbers taking advantage of the federal loan programmes.

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Overseas News

Police accuse dons of Red Brigade link

from Uli Schmietzer

ROME. Police believe that two university professors, one a leading expert of medieval poetry, the other a criminologist, are the brains behind Italy's Red Brigade terrorists. The academic connection has added new fuel to the arguments about Italy's universities (where everyone with a secondary education is automatically admitted to any faculty whose curricula campuses have often been dubbed "incubators of terrorism").

Last year alone police arrested 1,003 suspected terrorists, most of them students or drop-outs.

Police have named the two professors as Giovanni Senzani, 48, a professor of law at Florence University, and an expert in prison systems, and his brother-in-law Enrico Ferri, 43, professor in literature and medieval poetry at Genoa University.

Both men went underground during the spectacular kidnapping and "peoples' trial" of Rome Judge Giovanni D'Urso, released after being interrogated by the terrorists for 34 days.

Both professors have already had one clash with the law. Professor Senzani, a radical leader in the 1968 student riots, was acquitted last year of charges of belonging to an armed gang.

The names of the two academics rose to the top of the terrorist wanted list again this month when captured terrorists who turned

state evidence accused both of being members of the Red Brigade politburo which decides targets and "life-or-death" sentences.

Police believe that Professor Senzani, who had free access to top security prisons where terrorists were being held, may have acted as the hooded interrogator of Judge D'Urso during the people's trial.

They suspect he was also the man who provided the weekly magazine *L'Espresso* with the sensational transcript of the interrogation, a transcript that shocked the Italian government since it showed that the terrorists not only had classified information about the country's prison system but also the name of every high-ranking judicial official and department of its functions.

In 1977 Professor Senzani attended an international criminology congress in Lisbon as a member of a four-man Italian delegation. The delegation's three other members, two judges and a doctor, have since been assassinated by the Red Brigades.

Professor Senzani, described as a modest introvert by his colleagues, was awarded government research funds for his prison studies two years ago.

The two leading academics are not the first to be linked with terrorism. For the last two years Toni Negri, the celebrated professor of political science at Padova University, has been in jail waiting for trial. He is accused of having plotted insurrection against the state by founding "Workers Auto-



Rome Judge Giovanni D'Urso on trial by the Red Brigade politburo as pictured in the weekly magazine *L'Espresso*.

nomy", a headline leftwing organization which, however, has never resorted to terrorism. Negri, has been accused of scores of crimes, ranging from involvement in the murder of former premier Aldo Moro to stealing an antique painting and a valuable stamp.

One by one the charges have had to be dropped, though Negri, under arrest since April 1979, has never been tried, and his detention has become a constant spark for trouble.

Union poll fraud stirs campuses

from Benny Morris

JERUSALEM

Tel-Aviv University has withdrawn recognition of its students' union and a severe clash has developed between the National Union of Students and university officials following the discovery of massive fraud in the Tel Aviv University student union elections held in March.

Responding to the decision, which will effectively put an end to a union's functioning, NUS chairman Tzvi Hanegebi warned that if the university authorities persisted in their stand there would be no end to all university campuses.

The dispute, which has led to political undertones, was set off by the announcement by Tel professor Shlomo Simonsoli, who was chosen by the TAU student union to head the elections committee, that there had been cheating and fraud.

The 15 union polling booths demanded that the union conduct a re-vote in those booths within a week. In the voting the incumbent right-wing candidates, headed by El Dalal, retained control of the union.

Dalal who is affiliated to Israeli ruling Likud block refused to order a re-vote, arguing that the university and Simonsoli had no authority over the union.

Simonsoli thereupon resigned and the TAU council elected a new director-general, Asa Golani, withdrew his resignation from the union, at a stroke effectively strangling the union and its services.

TAU has now set in motion a takeover of all student union services. A new organization, a revamped union, comes into being. The university is demanding that the union, like other university bodies, be open to examination and investigation by the ombudsman.

The action was immediately condemned by the NUS at Hanegebi, who is the son of Gen. Hanegebi, a Knesset member for the ultra-nationalist Tzvi party, which Hanegebi is also now a member of the TAU council.

Closing ranks behind TAU, the committee of heads of the university's six universities and the Weizmann Institute of Science, Weissmann "full support" to TAU actions regarding the union.

The discovery last week of fraud in the student union elections in Arabic and statistics departments of Hanegebi's party led to the "concern" about the state of the university student unions.

"I was astonished to discover that the future leaders of the nation on the Tel Aviv campus were engaged in such a gross fraud," said Hanegebi, a former TAU representative at a special session of the Tel Aviv university protest.

The TAU union has decided to hold a new vote on February 22 in the five booths in which there were frauds and to apply to the National Bar Association to supply a representative to supervise the elections. The university has always opposed any external supervision of union elections.

Mr. Chandra said that the UGC needed more money to promote scientific research. It did support some 4,000 research projects at present, but the UGC was in this respect only a poor relative of the government, laboratories on which the government lavished funds and attention. As a result, the talents of some 25,000 "active scientists" in the universities were unutilized or under-utilized.

Bengali communists promote 'open university' degrees

from A. S. Abraham

ROMBAY

The communist government of West Bengal state (capital Calcutta) is promoting a new kind of "open university". Admission will require no qualifications. It is specifically intended for those who have never been able to finish school, although those who have will be welcome to enrol as well.

Instruction will be mainly through correspondence, supplemented by tutorial guidance twice a week. Degree courses will be a year longer than in a regular university (four years for a pass degree, five for an honours), as against three or four in the standard university. The whole of the first year will be spent in "grounding" the student in the subjects he has chosen.

West Bengal's education ministry says the university will open in the next academic year, beginning in June. It will initially be an extension studies wing of Calcutta University but will eventually be a separate institution.

The communists in power in West Bengal say that the "open university" is in furtherance of their belief that the present university set-up, a legacy of British colonial rule, is too elitist and irrelevant to serve the needs of the people.

The administrative board of the University of Mumbai has just informed all faculties that, under the new *Animal Experimentation Act*, students who had been participating in these experiments should no longer be obliged to do so.

The fact did not prevent Dr. Pals from making a special appeal to all the universities at the end of 1980 to curtail budgetary provisions for animal experiments over the coming five years. Many universities have in fact agreed to do so.

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India's and that completely different institutions and traditions must be set up.

India's University Grants Commission has a new chairman, Professor Ramachandra Rao, who has taken over from Mr. Sachin Chandra. On the eve of his retirement, the outgoing chairman, criticized the present system of quinquennial planning for higher education which, he said, prevented the UGC from carrying out radical long-term changes which everyone felt were long overdue. He preferred what he called "perspective planning" over a timespan of two decades.

He said he was unhappy, too, about the federal government's policy of giving higher education lower priority than it usually received. In the last (fifty) five-year plan, funds had been slashed from over two billion rupees to less than 1.8 billion rupees. For the sixth plan, the UGC had asked for under five billion rupees, but what was approved has yet to be known.

Mr. Chandra said that the UGC needed more money to promote scientific research. It did support some 4,000 research projects at present, but the UGC was in this respect only a poor relative of the government, laboratories on which the government lavished funds and attention. As a result, the talents of some 25,000 "active scientists" in the universities were unutilized or under-utilized.

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Ngaio Crequer examines the leisure industry impact on the study of sport in a series on non-traditional subjects

A race apart no longer

Higher education has always been an attractive home for sports enthusiasts because of its commanding range of facilities.

But recently two things have been happening. First, the institutions have begun to see the scope and need for the study of sport, recreation and leisure in a far wider context. It has become a field of study in its own right, overlapping with such disciplines as medicine, science, economics and public administration.

New degrees have been created for students intending careers in sports recreation or the leisure services. In some cases these exist side by side with non-degree courses, teaching skills leading to coaching or professional qualifications.

Secondly, universities and colleges have tried to provide training for top quality sports performers reading for degrees while trying to avoid the American practice of giving sportsmen and women places regardless of academic abilities.

The study of sport has been a natural development from teacher training courses in physical education. Bachelor of Education and the Postgraduate Certificate of Education courses have always included the theoretical side of the subject, such as physiology, psychology and public administration. But it became clear that many students were more interested in the leisure industries than teaching and wanted more than professional diplomas.

At the same time there was growing public interest in the importance of health and fitness. The recreation industry was burgeoning, with local authorities and firms prepared to spend large sums of money on facilities.

The Council for National Academic Awards in the late 1970s recognised that there was a valid area of study. Not all the claims from aspiring polytechnics were entertained, but it was certainly a growth area.

In 1977 the first degree course in recreation and sports began, by 1978 there were two, by 1979 six, and figures not yet revealed by the CNA for 1980 will show twelve courses. In 1979 a total of 247 students were enrolled for these courses.

Brighton Polytechnic recently launched its BSc in sports science. One of its aims is to allow a student to continue sports as a performer or to work at high level in combination with academic study to degree level.

The course examines the scientific foundations of performance and coaching through biological, psychological and social perspectives, and students will learn much that will help them to understand their own performance and to train effectively, says the prospectus.

Students study sports medicine, the natural sciences, psychology, social perspectives of sport, quantitative methods, and applied sports studies. One intention is to stop the "front polytechnic" syndrome, a BSc in sport administration and management as well as developing their sporting skills, study biological science and management studies.

The North Staffs Polytechnic offers a BA in leisure and recreation studies. The ethos of the course is to examine the nature, practice and provision of sport and recreation in the public and private sectors to provide practical and theoretical knowledge of a range of activities, to develop an appreciation of problems involved in sport provision and to create an awareness of the benefits for individuals and society.



Martin Hodges (above) first sports scholar is getting ready for the 1981 world singles canoe slalom at Bath University.

One-sixth of the course, on average three hours a week, is given to practical studies including the practice and theory (such as skills, tactics, organization at regional and national level) of a range of activities including squash, gymnastics, life-time sports, football, swimming and athletics.

Staff feel it is essential that students take part in these sports but no credit is given for physical performance and high-level physical ability is not an admissions criterion. This degree is essentially a social science course in a particular field of study, carefully integrated into other disciplines.

In 1978 a team of inspectors visited the polytechnic to evaluate a number of proposals for degree courses in the field of recreation studies. The inspectors wanted more detail about the proposed course but in particular they wanted to know about the employment prospects for graduates and what employers were likely to think about such a course.

The polytechnic sent out questionnaires to about 300 firms including nationalized industries such as British Rail. The replies were encouraging. They did not see the degree as narrowly vocational and would not expect all the graduates to go into the sports and recreation industry.

Interestingly, the polytechnic feels it may have a role in future in providing in-service training for people already in leisure services. In 1981, a number of sportsmen, including a world champion, were "tapped on" to advise and comment on the course.

The idea for the sports scholarship scheme came from Tom Hudson, director of physical education at Bath and a member of the British Olympic committee team in 1958. He had a wide range of contacts in the sports world and was particularly interested in the welfare of his members. A remarkable 85 per cent of all students take part in some sport or activity, and what is more, they are encouraged to do so. The scheme is open to all students, but it is particularly attractive to those who are interested in sports and recreation. It provides a unique opportunity for students to combine their academic studies with their sporting interests.

Bath, Stirling and Liverpool universities offer sports scholarships which aim to enable sportsmen and women the opportunity to pursue their physical performance, academic and social studies at the highest levels of competition while reading for a degree. It means that students who have both academic and sporting talents do not have to choose between them.

Such students will probably always remain an elite. It requires great personal qualities to pursue two occupations at the same time but also considerable outside funding and co-operation from other academics in the institutions.

At Bath, which pioneered this kind of scheme, two sports scholars are now appointed every year out of about 60 applicants. Their three-year degree course will normally be extended by one year.

Each scholar's academic and sports programme are then worked out individually by the tutors and the sports staff. In some cases a student might take a full year out of three periods of four months to prepare for an event such as an Olympic competition. In some cases academic load might be reduced, and lectures are obviously rearranged, but a student gets no privileges.

Martin Hodges, whose sport is singles canoe slalom and white water racing, became the country's first sports scholar in 1976. He is a student at Bath. He had to miss part of a European championship last year because he had to return to his country to take a university examination.

He was underdressed. He is currently leading the world in his sport and his whole programme is geared to the 1981 world championships. He is sponsored by Office Cleaning Services Ltd. The money pays for the extra year as well as costs of equipment, travel, and other expenses.

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A Wellcome change from all the quacks

Robin McKie looks back at Britain's first large-scale drug manufacturer

In 1880, a young American businessman established a fledgling partnership and pharmaceutical firm aimed at introducing new techniques for promoting medical drugs on the British market. Such was the business acumen of Henry Wellcome that the firm rapidly flourished and its legacy now remains with us in the form of the Wellcome Trust, the largest non-governmental, grant-awarding body for the support of medical research in Britain.

Wellcome was more than a brilliant businessman and patron of medical research. He was also an ambitious collector of medical, anthropological and archaeological items and amassed a collection of more than 1.5m pieces which he hoped to use to set up a Museum of Man.

Much of his personal wealth was lavished on acquiring the items, although the onset of the First World War and ill health prevented him from establishing his great museum and much of his collection never left its original packing cases.

In the end, the Wellcome Trustees decided to transfer the collection on permanent loan to the Science Museum and the first of two large galleries for its display have just been opened. To mark the event, the trust, together with publishers Heinemann Educational Books, have produced a biography of Henry Wellcome: *The Man, his Collection and his Legacy*, written by Helen Turner and priced at £7.95.

His genius is revealed as a combination of the disparate personal qualities of practical shrewdness and idealism based on simple religious faith. From an early age he had begun to market and promote his own products and at the same time showed a concern for the welfare of minorities such as the American Indians.

In 1874, he graduated from Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and began work for the firm McKesson and Robbins as travelling salesman for the new gelatin-coated pills which the firm was promoting.

In 1880 he formed a crucial partnership with his former college friend, Sir John Burroughs, and in September that year established the firm of Burroughs Wellcome and Company in London.

It was a singularly opportune moment to set up such an enterprise. "There were no big manufacturing chemists in Britain, no chain of chemists shops and large scale production of chemicals was limited to a few well-known lines. The new compressed tablets from America, with their accurately measured and easily administered doses only needed to be made known and available for their sale to be assured," writes Helen Turner.

Making his product known provided Wellcome with few problems, given his natural flair for publicity. A combination of extensive advertising, exhibition stands at major shows and involvement with important medical or scientific conferences ultimately secured the widespread use of his drugs.

His own promotion of the use of medicine, his drugs, ideal for travellers and in-keeping with the Edwardian tradition for exploration, Wellcome made sure no major international conference was held without his presence. He was equipped with such scientific disciplines included Stanley, rescuer of Livingston, King Edward VII, King George V, Gladstone and Theodore Roosevelt.

Despite the death of Burroughs, Wellcome continued to expand the company and by the start of the 20th century had established offices in Sydney, Cape Town, New York, Montreal, Shanghai, Buenos Aires and Bombay.

Wellcome's behind a company, which by the advanced commitment to research, the worth of medical research, and by the attitude he was well ahead of his time and when it came to the first of his unique individual. Yet as Mr. Turner says: "Greatest of all was his achievement as a man of quality and personality and a clear, Wellcome possessed

research laboratory, where the first proposal to use x-rays to immunize children against diphtheria was made. Later a chemical research laboratory was also opened and the years these centres were associated with discoveries such as the isolation of histamine and the standardization of insulin dosage.

Wellcome was a gregarious and sociable man delighted in arranging ambitious functions. Yet in that public framework, he made few close friendships and was described as a "curiously lonely" man in his *Times* obituary, a tribute written by one of his closest associates, Sir Henry Dale.

When changed an initially capable young man into an ultimately forbidding figure was the tragedy of his marriage, claims Ms Turner. At the age of 48, he married Mrs. Barnard, 21-year-old daughter of Dr Thomas Barnard, famous for his philanthropy to the poor children of London. (She later married Somerset Maugham.)

It was not a successful marriage by any accounts. The couple were split up on a trip to South America and never met again. At the divorce, Wellcome was granted care of their son, Mountney.



Henry Wellcome: brilliant businessman.

His son, sadly, was unimpressed by his father in business and Wellcome used his last years making arrangements for the careful future control of his empire. The Wellcome Foundation was set up in 1934 and under the terms of his will, he died in 1936 all the assets of the foundation are owned by the trustees of the Wellcome Trust.

In 1932 he was knighted and ten years later witnessed the opening of the Wellcome Building in Euston Road. Built in grand style according to his own specifications, it housed the Wellcome Historical Museum and Library, the Wellcome Museum of Medical and Biological Sciences, and the Wellcome Laboratories of Tropical Medicine.

Perhaps his most important legacy has been the establishment of a major source of funds for the carrying out of a host of medical research projects. In 1979, more than £9m was allocated, bringing the total since 1937 to more than £200m.

Originally, priority was given to subjects in which Wellcome was especially interested: pharmacology, physiology, bacteriology, and the history of medicine, which were later added, alongside research in anatomy, zoology, and biophysics.

Universities and other research centres have benefited considerably with 105 new laboratories and 150 new research fellowships. Wellcome money has been used to fund research in a wide range of fields, from the study of the human mind to the development of new drugs.

Wellcome's behind a company, which by the advanced commitment to research, the worth of medical research, and by the attitude he was well ahead of his time and when it came to the first of his unique individual. Yet as Mr. Turner says: "Greatest of all was his achievement as a man of quality and personality and a clear, Wellcome possessed

Even in 1946, a German university was, for its students, more a kind of lottery than an institution of higher learning. It is said that many came to face with their teachers for the first time during their examinations (which they took after five, six or more years, and which half of those who began never took at all). On the other hand some were lucky and they enjoyed a teacher-pupil relationship of the kind which did, and does not exist in many places anywhere.

My lottery ticket came up after three semesters of drifting, at the University of Hamburg, in the summer of 1947. A seminar on the works of Spinoza was attended by some 200 students. At each of the 12 sessions, one of them had the chance to give a paper; and for each *Referat* two others were asked to prepare a paper on the same subject, though normally no one ever looked at the paper. I was number three for one of the sessions (on the epistemological preconditions of Spinoza's ethics). By some fluke, numbers one and two were sick, so that I actually had to give my paper. The professor liked it and invited me for tea. We talked about my plans. He said that soft options like German literature or modern history (my other subjects) were not really good enough for a student of philosophy and recommended that I either do mathematics and physics, or classics. I chose classics, and within a semester I was launched.

Ernest Zinn, then a young Dozent of classics, turned out to be a teacher who was as demanding as he was kind. He was intent on restoring to the history of classical philology—attended by no more than sixteen or so—led me to write a 100-page paper on the German classical scholar Hermann Usener. Usener was, among other things, important for the splendidly anti-conservative notion which was to inspire, among others, Aby Warburg; if similar, or even identical ideas recur at different times, this does not necessarily mean that the later ones have borrowed it from earlier models. Men can re-discover the same.

To be admitted to the *Oberseminar* in classics, one had to produce a small piece of scholarship. One day, Zinn gave me a manuscript which had been discovered in the binding of an old book, and asked me to restore it properly. I did it, and compared it with other manuscripts of the same text, translate it, find out where it was written, and add any other comments I might wish to add. The excitement of the day on which I discovered that it was a part of the scholia written by Pseudo-Lactantius Placidus on the *De Consolatione* of Statius is difficult to describe. It was detective work. The next step was that of textual criticism. To the present day, I believe that the little book by Ernst Maass, *Textkritik*, the 20-odd pages of which he submitted to the display of the editors of the *Real-Encyclopaedie der Klassischen Altertums* instead of a "proper" volume on the subject, is the supreme manual of scientific method. There is, to be sure, an important difference between textual criticism and scientific discovery: in principle at least, the correct text "the truth"—exists, whereas in the process of scientific discovery it eludes us forever. But apart from that, the establishment of a text from circumstantial evidence has much in common with the explanation of real phenomena. It is, in any case, one of the most satisfactory and exciting activities of scholarship.

Admission to the *inner sanctum* of the *Oberseminar* was important; but more important still were the long and rich conversations with Ernest Zinn. He had at the time begun to edit Rilke and Hölderlin, and let me in on his concerns. Once a month at least we were for walks in the woods near Bergedorf. He had always carefully planned our conversations beforehand. One day he stopped me at the end of his pocket. "Sanskrit grammar," he asked me to start reading it. That actually was the beginning of the relationship which was to last for many years.

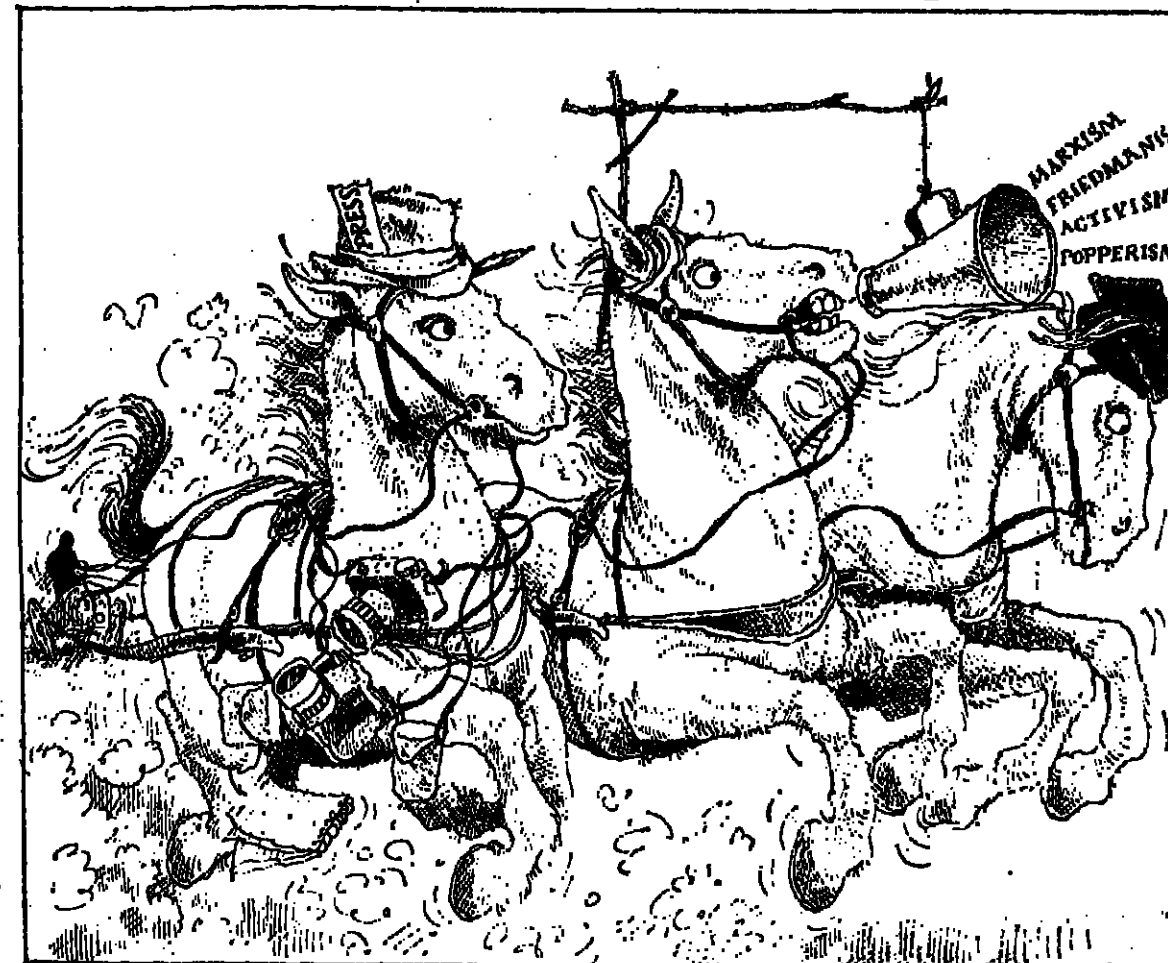
He brought the Sanskrit grammar to make me aware of the importance of the history of one's work, a rather important one. He had already begun to make strange requests for me to write parts of the *Thymos* of Linguee. In any case, he was of the opinion that the history of the use of the word "discovery" was of the utmost importance. I had become a member of

the *Oberseminar* of another great teacher, Josef König. König himself had come from classics. He had got his degrees along with Georg Meich, Bruno Snell and others in Göttingen; and had then moved along a lonely path into what would now be called linguistic philosophy. He shared one virtue with Zinn which both impressed on me forever: *Gemütsruhe*, precision, exactness. In his lectures on logic or on ethics, he proceeded slowly and spent much time on the many facets of meaning of everyday language. In his seminars, he let us tackle big subjects, Hume, Kant, but also Freud. Yet the papers we wrote were not to be general discussions, but precise interpretations of short texts, such as the first ten pages of Hume's "Inquiry Concerning the Principles of Morals". We were afraid of his judgment, because we respected him.

By 1950—after eight semesters which was regarded as early—I felt that I wanted to write a thesis. I went to see König and talked to him about it. On the following Sunday, I told Zinn of this conversation; and I am afraid it hurt him deeply that I had decided to desert him and classics, and turn my mind to philosophy. The conversation with König was memorable. Not surprisingly, I had got rather interested in Greek philosophy. In any case, I did not intend to desert classics altogether. The phase in which one allowed one's imagination to run away with all sorts of interpretations of pre-Socratic fragments was over. Hellenistic philosophy was my interest. And so I told König that I wanted to write a thesis on the circle of Hellenistic philosophy, using of course a particular notion, perhaps that of society, as my instrument of analysis. König listened. I could see that he was not unduly impressed. Then he asked me one question: "Tell me, Mr. Dahrendorf, who are you really interested in?" "What do you mean?" "I mean, what do you do when you are not studying?"

In 1950 I was 21 years old, but already the question brought back quite a few memories. They began with my father. One of seven children of a drifting, amusing, lively, unskilled labourer, my father had not had much schooling; to speak

Luck, Seminars, Exams—LSE's other meaning



In the concluding article in our series on intellectual formation, Ralf Dahrendorf recalls the time his 'lottery ticket' came up at Hamburg

of. But as the Great War came to a close, the 16-year-old was found on a crate on Hamburg's *Rathausmarkt* making speeches against Imperial Germany and for socialism. His subsequent career was primarily political. He became a journalist, working for Hamburg's Social Democratic paper, a member of the Hamburg Diet, and in 1932 a member of the *Reichstag*. That career came of course to an abrupt end in 1933. My father was arrested, then released. We moved to Berlin where it was possible to hide for a few years. He kept in touch with old friends, notably with one of the greatest of the pre-1933 social democrats, Julius Leber. He earned his living as an employee of a coal firm in which several other anti-Nazi had found a place. The war came. He was too old to be drafted. But the sons of the resistance grew in intensity, until at last July 20, 1944, came and brought the disastrous failure which we know. My father was to be responsible for the greater part of Northern Germany once a new regime had been set up; a cable mentioning his name had been sent to that effect.

He was arrested and tried with Leber and others in October, 1944. Miraculously, he was only sentenced to seven years in prison, and survived. Then, during the year 1945-46 in Berlin, where he was deputy chairman of the East German Social Democrats, and where experiences seemed to repeat themselves. The hope of freedom soon gave way to new fears. When the Russian control officer overruled a decision by the Social Democratic Central Committee against a merger with the Communists in February, 1946, my father resisted the reversal. While he was in prison, he was kept in a cell with other anti-Nazi. British officers helped us to fly out of Berlin and return to Hamburg, where my father continued his political career until his untimely death in 1954.

Thus my childhood and youth had been deeply political. While I, obviously, became, like everyone else, a member of the *Hitlerjugend* at the age of 10, our evacuation from Berlin in 1945 provided an excuse to disappear from the Hitler youth. At our school, a few of us formed our own little resistance movement. It consisted essentially of the writing of flyers against Hitler and the Nazis. In November 1944, it led to

the arrest of a friend of mine, Eduard Grosse, and myself. Again miraculously, we survived both prison and camp. After the war, political interests obviously continued. There were influential encounters with British officers, with Noel Annan who was then political officer of the Control Commission, with Robert Bricley who cared about young people and helped us take the first steps of freedom. On my eighteenth birthday, I joined the Social Democratic Party, and at the University of Hamburg, I was active in the Socialist Student Organization. In which the young members fought many a battle with our older fellows who had been in the war and whom we admired and respected. But at the time, he threw me into despair by telling me to read Robb's *Morals in Exile* and then come back and tell him on what subject I wanted to write my Ph.D. thesis. It took some time to get things sorted out. The resulting thesis was actually not completed until 1956. Its title is *Unskilled Labour in British Industry*, and I have never had the slightest regrets about the fact that it has not been published. What I learned from writing it, had little to do with my real interests.

However, there were at least two other lessons of the two English years, even apart from the fact that at that time I acquired both the LSE and a certain amount of English. The first of these lessons was Karl Popper. His lectures and seminars were in many ways extraordinary. When he explained the "bucket" theory of mind, by drawing a bucket on the blackboard, some of us minded the injustice to Russell and others; when he exploded because some one in his seminar had a good word to say about Hegel, some of us got angry. But none of this could detract from the profound experience of seeing the man who, more than anyone else in the history of thought with the sole exception of Kant, has put into language the fundamental idea of a critical approach to our knowledge of the world. The fact that he did so not only in epistemological terms, but also in those of political theory, made him all the more attractive. Popper has been criticized as "developed", superseded, and so on and so forth; but so far as I am concerned, his fundamental insights have remained untouched. We are living in an uncertain world. No one can know the truth, but it is always open to refutation. If they are not, they are dangerous. No one can know for sure what is right. The only society which is appropriate is therefore the open society in which trial and error and new trial dominate political life.

I may not have told Josef König all this, but I told him enough for him to ask me what seemed to me a very strange question: "Do you know the dissertation of Karl Marx?" It is perhaps worth saying that this was a pre-ideological phase of university life. For König, Marx was a great author, like Freud, or Kierkegaard, or Kant. It would never have occurred to him, or to me, that one should read Marx in order to turn him into one's god, or one's sultan for that matter. I went to the library of the Philosophical Institute, found Marx's dissertation, (or what is left of it), in Rjazanov's edition,

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continued on page 10

BOOKS

State of the art

Colin Lyas

Versions of the state

**BASIL
BLACKWELL**

Years of social polarization

n

Universities continued

AUSTRALIA

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for appointment to the following positions:

RESEARCH SCHOOL OF BIOLOGY

Applications are invited for the position of Lecturer in the Department of Biology. The Department is currently seeking a Lecturer in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background. The successful candidate will be given to those who have a Ph.D. and are currently working in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background. The successful candidate will be given to those who have a Ph.D. and are currently working in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SWAZILAND

Applications are invited for the post of LECTURER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY. The Department is currently seeking a Lecturer in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background. The successful candidate will be given to those who have a Ph.D. and are currently working in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Lecturer in the Department of Mathematical Physics. The Department is currently seeking a Lecturer in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background. The successful candidate will be given to those who have a Ph.D. and are currently working in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the post of Postdoctoral Research Assistant in the Department of Zoology/Animal Ecology. The Department is currently seeking a Lecturer in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background. The successful candidate will be given to those who have a Ph.D. and are currently working in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background.

LONDON THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Zoology/Animal Ecology. The Department is currently seeking a Lecturer in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background. The successful candidate will be given to those who have a Ph.D. and are currently working in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background.

SOUTHAMPTON THE UNIVERSITY OF

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Zoology/Animal Ecology. The Department is currently seeking a Lecturer in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background. The successful candidate will be given to those who have a Ph.D. and are currently working in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background.

BIRMINGHAM THE UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURING SYSTEMS

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Manufacturing Systems. The Department is currently seeking a Lecturer in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background. The successful candidate will be given to those who have a Ph.D. and are currently working in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background.

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Zoology/Animal Ecology. The Department is currently seeking a Lecturer in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background. The successful candidate will be given to those who have a Ph.D. and are currently working in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background.

RESEARCH FELLOW OR SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOW

Applications are invited for the post of Research Fellow or Senior Research Fellow in the Department of Zoology/Animal Ecology. The Department is currently seeking a Lecturer in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background. The successful candidate will be given to those who have a Ph.D. and are currently working in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background.

OXFORD WADHAM COLLEGE

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Zoology/Animal Ecology. The Department is currently seeking a Lecturer in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background. The successful candidate will be given to those who have a Ph.D. and are currently working in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background.

STRAZCLYDE THE UNIVERSITY

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Zoology/Animal Ecology. The Department is currently seeking a Lecturer in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background. The successful candidate will be given to those who have a Ph.D. and are currently working in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background.

OXFORD BY HUNTER COLLEGE

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Zoology/Animal Ecology. The Department is currently seeking a Lecturer in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background. The successful candidate will be given to those who have a Ph.D. and are currently working in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background.

NEW ZEALAND VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF WELLINGTON

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Political Science. The Department is currently seeking a Lecturer in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background. The successful candidate will be given to those who have a Ph.D. and are currently working in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background.

SUSSEX THE UNIVERSITY

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FELLOWSHIPS AND STUDENTSHIPS

Applications are invited for the post of Fellowships and Studentships in the Department of Zoology/Animal Ecology. The Department is currently seeking a Lecturer in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background. The successful candidate will be given to those who have a Ph.D. and are currently working in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background.

LONDON THE UNIVERSITY OF

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POLYTECHNICS

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Faculty of Arts

DIRECTOR OF STUDIES AND HEAD OF SCHOOL OF LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Salary Scale: £12,942-£15,432

Applications are invited for the post of Head of the School of Language and Literature. The School's interests include English, French and German studies in language, literature and drama at degree, diploma and post-graduate level. Applicants should have a special interest in one or other of these main activities, and should be capable of making a significant contribution to the academic work of the Polytechnic in teaching, research and course development. The successful candidate will be eligible for consideration for a Professorship.

ULSTER POLYTECHNIC

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Zoology/Animal Ecology. The Department is currently seeking a Lecturer in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background. The successful candidate will be given to those who have a Ph.D. and are currently working in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background.

NORTH STAFFS POLYTECHNIC DEPARTMENT OF MINING ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Mining Engineering. The Department is currently seeking a Lecturer in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background. The successful candidate will be given to those who have a Ph.D. and are currently working in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background.

Principal Lecturer/Senior Lecturer Posts in Mining Engineering

Applications are invited for two Senior Lecturer and one Lecturer II Senior Lecturer posts in the Mining Engineering Department. The Department is currently seeking a Lecturer in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background. The successful candidate will be given to those who have a Ph.D. and are currently working in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background.

ULSTER POLYTECHNIC Faculty of Technology

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Zoology/Animal Ecology. The Department is currently seeking a Lecturer in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background. The successful candidate will be given to those who have a Ph.D. and are currently working in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background.

Principal Lecturer-Building

Salary Scale: £10,509-£11,712/£13,245

Applications are invited for the post of Principal Lecturer in the Department of Building. The Department is currently seeking a Lecturer in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background. The successful candidate will be given to those who have a Ph.D. and are currently working in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background.

ULSTER POLYTECHNIC

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Zoology/Animal Ecology. The Department is currently seeking a Lecturer in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background. The successful candidate will be given to those who have a Ph.D. and are currently working in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background.

Polytechnics continued

The Governing Body invites applications for the post of

Director of the Polytechnic

Salary £24,111 per annum.

Application forms and further particulars are obtainable from the Clerk to the Governors, Manchester Polytechnic, All Saints, Manchester, M15 6BH. Closing date for receipt of applications 28 February 1981.

Manchester Polytechnic

Faculty of Arts School of Art and Design, Greengate House, Greengate Street, Plalaw, London E13

Head of Department Grade V

Applications are invited for the post of Head of the School of Art and Design in the Faculty of Arts. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall management and administration of the School, and will be required to develop and maintain high standards of teaching and research. The successful candidate will be eligible for consideration for a Professorship.

NELP North East London Polytechnic

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Zoology/Animal Ecology. The Department is currently seeking a Lecturer in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background. The successful candidate will be given to those who have a Ph.D. and are currently working in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background.

PLYMOUTH POLYTECHNIC Plymouth Business School

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Zoology/Animal Ecology. The Department is currently seeking a Lecturer in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background. The successful candidate will be given to those who have a Ph.D. and are currently working in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background.

LECTURER II ECONOMICS

Salary: £8,012-£9,702

RESEARCH ASSISTANT ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant in the Department of Economics. The Department is currently seeking a Lecturer in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background. The successful candidate will be given to those who have a Ph.D. and are currently working in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background.

GLoucestershire THE UNIVERSITY OF

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Books and Prints

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Colleges and Institutes of Technology

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL NORTH EAST SURREY COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

Reigate Road, Ewell, Surrey KT17 3DS

Required as soon as possible: Lecturer I in Mathematics

Salary: Lecturer I: £4,683-£8,055 p.a. Plus £213 p.a. London Fringe Allowance

Generous relocation expenses in approved cases.

Stamped addressed envelope please for further particulars and application form from the Vice-Principal.

DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL NEW COLLEGE DURHAM (GROUP 8)

POST OF DEPUTY PRINCIPAL

RE-ADVERTISEMENT

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced candidates for the above post. New College Durham was established on 1 September, 1977, as the result of a merger of the Durham Technical College and Neville's Cross College of Education. It provides a very wide range of courses as a community college and is continuing to diversify its Higher Education.

Director of the Course Submissions Unit

The College places great weight upon the preparation and revision of course submissions and upon continuous internal validation procedures. The Director of the Course Submissions Unit plays a key role in these tasks. In particular, the role involves the control of staff seconded to the Unit, the provision of overall guidance to development teams in the preparation of course proposals and their passage through internal validation procedures, and submission to the validating body. The position is currently vacant due to the appointment of the previous Director to post at the C.N.A.A.

Applicants should have experience in the preparation of degree submissions for the C.N.A.A. and have been involved in internal validation procedures at their own college/polytechnic. They should be able to demonstrate an ability not only to provide the academic input required but also the perception and sensitivity so necessary for this position.

The salary for this post will be in accordance with the Burmham Scales of Salaries for Teachers. Establishments of Further Education, Grade IV Head of Department £11,892-£13,332. Further information may be obtained from the Chief Administrative Officer at the College, to whom applications should be returned not later than 28th February 1981.

Ms. Doreen Black, Burmham Scales of Salaries for Teachers, Grade IV Head of Department £11,892-£13,332. Further information may be obtained from the Chief Administrative Officer at the College, to whom applications should be returned not later than 28th February 1981.

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

HERTFORDSHIRE COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Wall Hall, Aldenham, Watford.

PRINCIPAL

Applications are invited for the post of Principal of this Group 6 College, which will become vacant on 1 September, 1981 following the retirement of the present Principal, Miss A. K. Davies.

Further particulars are available from the County Education Officer (Ref: GHM), County Hall, Hertford, SG13 8DF, to whom applications should be submitted, by letter, not later than 20 February.

Books and Prints

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Zoology/Animal Ecology. The Department is currently seeking a Lecturer in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background. The successful candidate will be given to those who have a Ph.D. and are currently working in the field of Zoology/Animal Ecology, with interests in General Ecology and a broad biological background.

Roehampton Institute

Digby Stuart Frost Southlands Whiteheads

Courses offered by the Roehampton Institute of Higher Education are in combined studies leading to university first and higher degrees. The Institute now seeks to make the following appointment at Grade V:

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT ENVIRONMENTAL & GEOGRAPHICAL STUDIES

Applicants will be expected to be of high quality in their own field of academic interest and to demonstrate the ability to provide effective leadership to a Department (teaching courses at degree level) in its future development. Salary: £12,942-£14,382, plus London Allowance £759. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from R. A. Fennell, Assistant Secretary, Roehampton Institute of Higher Education, Richardson Building, Digby Stuart College, Roehampton Lane, London SW15 5PH. Closing date for applications: 24 February, 1981.

Stamped addressed envelope please for further particulars and application form from the Vice-Principal.

DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL NEW COLLEGE DURHAM (GROUP 8)

POST OF DEPUTY PRINCIPAL

RE-ADVERTISEMENT

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced candidates for the above post. New College Durham was established on 1 September, 1977, as the result of a merger of the Durham Technical College and Neville's Cross College of Education. It provides a very wide range of courses as a community college and is continuing to diversify its Higher Education.

The College is placed in Group 8 under the Burmham Further Education Committee's Report. The salary attached to the post will be at a (10a) point within the range for a Group 8 Vice-Principal, currently £15,000 per annum.

A good Honours graduate is looked for with sound and wide experience in Further Education and proven administrative ability in a senior post in education. This is a challenging and rewarding appointment.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Principal, New College Durham, Richardson Building, Moor Centre, Durham, on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. The closing date for applications is Friday 27 February, 1981. Pre-1980 candidates wishing their applications to be reconsidered should so indicate by letter.

Roehampton Institute

Digby Stuart Frost Southlands Whiteheads

Courses offered by the Roehampton Institute of Higher Education are in combined studies leading to university first and higher degrees. The Institute now seeks to make the following appointment at Grade V:

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT SOCIOLOGY & SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION

Applicants will be expected to be of high quality in their own field of academic interest and to demonstrate the ability to provide effective leadership to a Department (teaching courses at degree level) in its future development. Salary: £12,942-£14,382, plus London Allowance £759. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from R. A. Fennell, Assistant Secretary, Roehampton Institute of Higher Education, Richardson Building, Digby Stuart College, Roehampton Lane, London SW15 5PH. Closing date for applications: 24 February, 1981.

CANTERBURY, CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the post of Principal Lecturer and Head of the Movement Studies Department

Salary: Principal Lecturer £10,509-£11,712/£13,245

The college offers BA, BEd, and BSc degrees, PGCE, advanced Diplomas and higher degrees in Education. For further details please write to Mrs. Jean Long, College Secretary, to whom applications should be sent not later than 27 February.

Colleges of Higher Education continued



FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

School of Engineering

Lecturer II in Engineering Science

From 1st May, 1981. The persons appointed will be graduates or Chartered Engineers and will be required to teach electrical and mechanical engineering science in a range of courses with some specialisation.

Lecturer I in Mathematics and Computing

From 1st September, 1981. The person appointed will be a graduate with experience of application of subject in biomedical and/or physical sciences and will be one of a Faculty Team.

FACULTY OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT

School of Business and Social Studies

Lecturer II in Banking

Required from 1st September, 1981 to join a team of staff concerned with the teaching and administration of Banking Courses. Students are prepared for AIB and the Financial Studies Diploma. Ability to teach Finance of International Trade is particularly desired and should be supported by other subjects including Elements of Banking.

Applicants should be graduates and/or professionally qualified with banking and preferably teaching experience.

Salary scales: Lecturer II £8,012-£9,702 plus London Weighting £750 p.a.
Lecturer I £8,883-£9,056 plus London Weighting £750 p.a.

Application forms are available on request and should be returned to the Principal within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement at Harrow College of Higher Education, Northwick Park, Harrow HA1 3TP, Middx or telephone: 01-864 5422 extension 232.

LANCASHIRE
CODE HILL COLLEGE OF
HIGHER EDUCATION
ST. HELENS ROAD, ORSKNEY
AN ASSOCIATE COLLEGE OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF
LANCASTER
LEARNING RESOURCES UNIT
LECTURER II

Applications are invited from graduates with appropriate professional qualifications and experience to work in the Main Library of this College which offers M.A. and M.Litt. degrees of the University of Lancaster.

Focus of application and further particulars are available from the Secretary to the Deputy Director.

Salary Scale: Lecturer II £8,012 x 10 increments to £10,012.

Further Education College of Service Supply, returned to the Director not later than February 21, 1981.

Personal

IMMEDIATE ADVANCES

£100 to £20,000

Written forms on request

REGIONAL TRUST LTD

51 Dover Street, Piccadilly

London W1A 4BT

Phone: 01-491 2824

MORTGAGES, Remortgages, "Top"

Loans, "Second Charge" and "Unsecured"

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THE SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHERIYATHE HIGHER INSTITUTE
OF MECHANICAL AND
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING,
HOON, LIBYA.

This is a newly established Institute whose aim is to produce well qualified graduates and research, mainly in areas which will contribute to the national industry.

I. HEADS OF DEPARTMENT FOR THE MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENTS

We are looking for highly qualified and experienced candidates with drive and initiative. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day to day management of the faculty, and must be able to make a contribution to the development of the country. Suitable industrial experience will be a great advantage.

II. LECTURESHIPS

Applications are invited for teaching appointments in the following disciplines from candidates with relevant postgraduate qualifications and teaching/research experience.

The main areas of interest are as follows:

Department of Mechanical Engineering:

Engineering mechanics, thermodynamics, and machinery, power station components, IC engines, and aviation gas turbines, metallurgy, design of materials, production engineering, machine tool, metal cutting and metal forming technology, and industrial management.

Department of Electrical Engineering:

Electrical machines, electrical instrumentation, high voltage engineering, power system analysis, protection and transmission.

Physicist and Mathematicians are also required.

III. LECTURESHIPS IN ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Applications are invited for the above posts. Preference will be given to candidates with a recognized 1st qualification and some relevant experience.

Salary is dependent upon qualifications, teaching and industrial experience and could go above the following limits.

Professors LD 8640 - 9720

Associate Professors LD 7850 - 8640

Assistant Professors LD 6840 - 7850

Lecturers LD 6240 - 6840

Assistant Lecturers LD 5288 - 6240

In addition to the basic salary all staff members will receive the following benefits:

a. The Institute pays tourist class air tickets for staff members, his wife and up to four children under the age of 18. The paid tickets cover the journey from place of recruitment to Hoon.

b. The Institute pays 25 per cent of the air charge for excess baggage weight twice only - at the beginning and end of service.

c. The Institute pays LD80 accommodation allowance per month, in addition to providing fully furnished air-conditioned accommodation within the campus.

d. The Institute pays a yearly disturbance allowance - 25 per cent of annual salary.

e. Air tickets for leave are provided to staff members and families as mentioned in a, every year.

f. The Institute provides full medical services for staff and families free of charge.

g. The Institute pays a research allowance of up to 35 per cent of basic salary.

h. The Institute pays up to 500 LD p.a. for children's education abroad.

Contracts will be for two years renewable. The 1st year being probationary.

Current exchange rate: LD 1 - STG £1.4.

Applications in writing please, enclosing Curriculum Vitae and daytime telephone number to:

Dr. O. Pignon, Education Division, Agajanian United

25-24 Margaret Street, London W1.

Closing date: Monday 23rd February, 1981.



Overseas continued

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
OF SINGAPOREFACULTY OF MEDICINE
PROFESSORSHIPIN THE
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE

Applications are invited for appointments to a full Professorship in the Department of Psychological Medicine. Candidates must have a basic degree as well as postgraduate professional qualifications. Applicants should possess outstanding academic qualifications, have considerable university teaching/research experience and have published works of merit. The successful candidate will be expected to provide leadership to the teaching and research programmes of the department.

Annual emoluments range from S\$70,670-91,070, the initial amount depending on the candidate's qualifications and experience. These emoluments include allowances recommended by the National Wages Council and a 13th month allowance of one month's salary in December of each year.

For staff appointed on normal contract, employment on the permanent establishment may be considered after an initial three-year contract. Leave and medical benefits are provided. Under the University's Academic Staff Provident Fund Scheme, the staff member contributes at the present rate of 18 per cent of his salary, subject to a maximum of S\$500 p.m., and the University contributes 20 per cent of his monthly salary. The sum standing to the staff member's credit in the fund (including the University's contribution) may be withdrawn when he leaves Singapore/Malaysia permanently. Other benefits include: a settling-in allowance of S\$1,000-2,000 depending on circumstances, subsidised housing at rentals ranging from S\$100-350 p.m., passage assistance and baggage allowance for the transportation of personal effects to Singapore.

Candidates should write to: The Head, Recruitment Unit, National University of Singapore, Kent Ridge, Singapore 0211, giving their curriculum vitae and also the names and addresses of three referees.

NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

National University of Singapore

Applications are invited for teaching appointments in the Institute, about to be established in July 1981, to provide four-year degree programmes with an emphasis on engineering practice. Students will complete the first year course in the Faculty of Engineering at NUS and study for three years in NIT. Teaching at NIT will commence in July 1982.

Appointments will be made in each of the following Schools of Engineering:

Civil and Structural Engineering

Mechanical and Production Engineering

Electrical and Electronic Engineering

Chemical Engineering

Applicants should have relevant high qualifications in Engineering (which can be waived for exceptional candidates) and professional engineering/teaching experience.

Gross annual emoluments range as follows:

Lectureship: S\$72,870-S\$84,810

Senior Lectureship: S\$38,000-S\$51,011/S\$27,298-S\$27,200

Associate Professorship: S\$58,110-S\$78,020

Professorship: S\$79,870-S\$91,970

The point of entry depending on the level of appointment and the candidate's qualifications and experience. These emoluments include a thirteenth month allowance payable in December of each year and allowances recommended by the National Wages Council for 1978, 1979 and 1980, (it equals S\$500 approx).

For staff appointed on normal contract, employment on the permanent establishment will be considered after two three-year contracts. Leave and medical benefits are provided. Other benefits include housing and contributions to provident fund scheme under which the staff member contributes 10 per cent of his salary subject to a maximum of S\$240 p.m. and the Institute contributes 20 per cent of his monthly salary. (The sum standing to the staff member's credit in the fund may be withdrawn when he leaves Singapore/Malaysia permanently. This sum is tax free).

Candidates should write to:

Nanyang Technological Institute,

National University of Singapore,

Kent Ridge, Singapore 0211,

giving their curriculum vitae and also the names and addresses of three referees.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

LECTURESHIP IN ENGLISH

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the above post. Appointment is to take effect on 1st July, 1981 or as soon as possible thereafter, will be made according to qualifications and experience, on a salary scale ranging from R3,150-R4,500 per annum. A service bonus equivalent to nearly one month's salary is payable annually.

There are opportunities in the Department to teach the usual topics in English and literature. The person appointed should be versatile, but will be expected to have an interest in the teaching of seventeenth century literature.

Applicants should submit a curriculum vitae stating recent salary, research interests and publications, the date when available to assume duty if appointed, and the names and addresses of three referees.

The University's policy is not to discriminate on the grounds of race or religion.

Further information on the implementation of this policy, particularly of the post and information concerning salary, medical and group insurance, housing subsidy, 76% rebate of tuition fees for dependants, and study and research leave are obtainable from the Registrar, Room 10, University of Cape Town, Private Bag, Rondebosch 7700, South Africa, by whom applications must be received not later than 31st March, 1981.

Completed application forms must be returned to the Board within two weeks of this advertisement.

Examiners

THE ASSOCIATED
EXAMINING BOARD

for the General Certificate of Education

Widening House, Aldershot

Hampshire GU11 1RU

Applications are invited for the post of CHIEF EXAMINER for PHYSICS at Ordinary level for the 1985 series of examinations.

Applicants must be graduates with substantial teaching experience and must have had at least five years' examining experience at G.C.E. Ordinary level. Experience of senior writing and marking scheme construction is also desirable.

Application forms and details of the post, including salary, are available on request to the Secretary General Department AG, at the Board's offices.

Completed application forms must be returned to the Board within two weeks of this advertisement.

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General Vacancies continued

USE YOUR SKILLS TO DEVELOP OTHERS

Boots believe that only someone who works to the highest standards in programming and analysis can teach others to improve. Our Management Services Department in Nottingham is seeking a Training Officer who is first and foremost a highly professional Programmer and Analyst — preferably familiar with IBM COBOL and ASSEMBLER.

The job is to teach programming, motivate trained staff to improve their already high standards in programming and analysis, and advise more senior staff on new techniques.

The right person for this demanding job, will realise that it could form the next step in the career development of a really

good Analyst/Programmer. The two previous job holders are now in senior posts in project management. The Department is responsible for developing systems to link up one of the nation's largest retail networks, to handle chemical and pharmaceutical process control — some with direct on-line management information, to assist in medical research, marketing and many specialist areas. We run an IBM 3032 and a 370/158, with a growing teleprocessing network and an increasing number of minis and micros.

You'll be interested in the rewards: around £8000 per annum plus profit-related bonus and staff discount... with generous expenses for relocation to Nottingham where appropriate.

If you are interested please write or telephone for a Personal Data Form, or write giving brief career details to date, to: J. Hallam, Employment Manager (Commercial), The Boots Company Limited, Head Office, Nottingham, NG2 3AA. Telephone Nottingham (0602) 5611 ext. 2321.



Scientists and Engineers... Why not train to teach?

If you have a degree or equivalent qualification in pure or applied science, engineering, technology, etc., then you may be eligible for a one-year course of teacher training to be run by the Inner London Education Authority at Avery Hill College (in Eltham) from September 1981. Successful completion of the course leads to the Postgraduate Certificate in Education.

This scheme is intended for mature people and preference will be given to those applicants, men or women, who, since graduation, have had some experience in commerce, industry, research or the public sector and who would be prepared to teach Physics at least to 'O' level as well as other aspects of science.

If you are admitted to the course you will be given an engagement on our temporary teaching staff from 1 September 1981 and will be paid as a qualified teacher. On obtaining your Postgraduate Certificate you will be appointed to the Authority's permanent teaching service and will be required to remain as a full time secondary science teacher for at least 2 years.

Previous experience in other fields will be taken into account when assessing your starting salary, currently within the range £5088 to £7566 p.a. including London Allowance; you could start substantially above the minimum of this basic scale, therefore.

Application forms and further particulars are obtainable from The Education Officer, Inner London Education Authority, EQ/TS.1, The County Hall, London, SE1 7PB. (Tel: 01-433 6171 or 6380).

ilea

Field Consultant

The Adult Literacy and Basic Skills Unit wish to recruit a fourth Field Consultant.

The Unit was established, as a special agency of NIAE, in April 1980 and is funded by the Department of Education and Science and the Welsh Office for an initial period of three years.

ALBSU is concerned with 'developing within the general education service in England and Wales provision designed to improve the standards of proficiency for adults, whose first or second language is English, in the areas of literacy and numeracy, and those related basic communication skills without which people are impeded from applying or being considered for employment'.

The Unit sponsors a number of innovative projects, co-ordinates and provides training, publishes a limited amount of materials and offers a consultancy/advisory service to providing bodies.

Field Consultants are based in London but undertake a substantial amount of travelling throughout England and Wales. Candidates should have significant experience in more than one of the areas of work covered by ALBSU's remit and the Unit would be particularly keen to consider applicants who have been concerned with basic skills and employability.

The salary range for this Post will be between Point 40 (£10,805) and Point 47 (£12,527) on the National Joint Council Scales (Principal Officer) inclusive of London Allowance. ALBSU would also sympathetically consider a secondment.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from:

Pam Cooker, Administrator, Adult Literacy and Basic Skills Unit, Kingsbourne House, 229/31 High Holborn, LONDON WC1V 7DA Tel: 01 405 4017

Closing date: 27th February 1981

ALBSU
Adult Literacy and Basic Skills Unit

Research Posts continued

DUNDEE

THE UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE

Applications are invited from holders of higher degrees or persons of equivalent experience for the post of Research Assistant to work on a business history covering the first 25 years of nationalised railways in Britain. The author of the history will be Dr. T.R. Gourvish and the successful applicant will be part of a research team working in London.

LONDON, W.1

ROYAL POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL

PEPTIDE SECTION

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Required to carry out research in the synthesis and biological activity of peptides.

Applicants should have a BSc or equivalent in chemistry or biochemistry and a good knowledge of organic chemistry.

Appointments will be made on a full-time basis for two years.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from:

Dr. T.R. Gourvish, School of Economic and Social Studies, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7JJ.

Closing date for applications: 28th February, 1981.

Research Assistant

Applications are invited from holders of higher degrees or persons of equivalent experience for the post of Research Assistant to work on a business history covering the first 25 years of nationalised railways in Britain. The author of the history will be Dr. T.R. Gourvish and the successful applicant will be part of a research team working in London.

The appointment will be for a one or two year period tenable from 1st April 1981 or as soon as possible thereafter. Salary will be at an appropriate point on the SSEB scale, with London weighting. Applications, with a curriculum vitae and the names of two academic referees should be sent to:

Dr. T.R. Gourvish, School of Economic and Social Studies, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7JJ.

Closing date for applications: 28th February, 1981.

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

POLYTECHNIC OF THE SOUTH BANK

MICROCOMPUTING ADVISORY CENTRE

Business and Computing Graduates are required to work on a project concerned with the use of microcomputers as an Aid to Management. The project is sponsored jointly by the Polytechnic of the South Bank and a well known employers' association and will last for 6 months. Candidates will be expected to work closely with participants and have some experience of Business and Computing Applications.

Salary £5,708 to £8,248 per annum plus London Allowance £750.

Application form from: The Staffing Office, Polytechnic of the South Bank, Borough Road, London SE1 7AA (Telephone 01-328 8888, extension 2023), to be returned by February 26, 1981.

Union view

An unheeded note from Peter Horton

The best thing to emerge from the Macfarlane Committee is Peter Horton's personal note which says more in two pages than the Review itself says in 36. It is a great shame that members of the committee refused, whatever the reason, to have it included in the printed Review. Accepting that it was perhaps inevitable that a Joint DES/CLAE group should concentrate on reviewing opportunities for the minority in the 16 to 19 age group who stay in full-time education. Peter Horton's personal note goes on to consider a model which would involve all young people in the age group in a unified, universal, comprehensive and continuing system of education, training and employment.

That should most certainly be the urgent objective of policy. But the most positive suggestion to come out of the Review itself is that local authorities should themselves review the pattern of 16-19 provision in their areas. And while for anyone prepared objectively to examine the evidence and concerned to meet the needs of all 16 to 19 year olds, the implementation of this suggestion will inexorably lead to the conclusion that educational, social, demographic and economic logic all point to the desirability of developing a tertiary system of post-16 education, the fact is that the Review fails to give a clear national lead.

However, by indicating that '16-19 provision needs to be looked at as a totality with less emphasis than hitherto on the sectoral division between schools and further education' and that 'tertiary colleges may be the best solution' in some areas, the much leaked, twice re-written Review probably comes nearer to admitting that only a tertiary system of post-16 education will comprehensively meet the needs of the whole age group. Certainly, anyone concerned to end existing inequalities of class, sex,

ethnicity and geography, yet at the same time tempted to oppose such comprehensive tertiary development, would do well to heed the warning sounded by the latest Black Paper which, while acknowledging the need for a look at 16-19 provision, argues that the solution is a return to selection at 11-plus.

It is the Review's failure to take adequate account of its wider context that is a matter for the gravest concern. For, apart from reiterating the obvious in penitential platitudes, the Review fails to consider the needs of the vast majority of young people in the age group, those who leave full-time education at 16. Peter Horton's pertinent and precise personal note comes into its own. It recognizes that the Secretary of State for Employment has indicated the long term aim to be vocational for the vast majority of 16-year-olds not in full-time education, but properly asserts that more action is needed now together

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with more resources to back it up.

In contrast, the Macfarlane Review itself, while both seeing an urgent need for proper provision of the relevant client group and acknowledging that Britain is well behind its industrial competitors in levels on provision, claims there can be no hope for the expansion required. Yet two years ago, the Government's *A Better Start in Working Life* proposed that by 1983 vocational preparation for those young people in jobs below craft level should be extended to at least one-third of the group by 1983. The present Government has failed to implement that inadequate proposal and, instead, a mere 10 per cent will be covered.

The Review is equally trite when it comes to coordination of the education and training agencies. It raises the MSC's Special Programmes Area Boards, but confesses to have largely failed to go. In fact, as a Youthful Working Group on YOP frequently heard from the witnesses who appeared before its area boards are working

badly and provide the worst of all worlds.

The Review contains a proliferation of examples of its overall inadequacy. Thus, although the Government proposed an albeit measure pilot scheme of grants for young people in full-time education, inevitably scrapped by the present administration, the Macfarlane Committee confesses to not even seeking in reach conclusions on what is universally acknowledged to be an inequitable disparity of financial support for young people in the age group. And while the principle of free trade apparently united members of the Macfarlane Committee, who also regretted the increasing practice of charging fees to part-time day and block release students in further education who are under 18, the Review fails to conclude with suitable recommendations. Again, although asserting the need for effective careers education and guidance and expressing dismay at current cut-backs, the Review can only conclude by hoping for better in the future. For a Joint DES/CLAE Working Group this is, to say the least, disingenuous.

So Peter Horton's most welcome personal note not only injects the much-needed wider perspective into the discussion about provision for the age group, it also heightens the inadequacy of the Review itself. It is that the Macfarlane Committee, by failing to fulfil its wider remit, has missed an opportunity to indicate how existing policy instruments could be used to effect a radical expansion of education and training for all young people in the age group. For while its descriptive drift logically leads to a comprehensive tertiary conclusion, it fails to offer either prescription or advice as to how this might be effected. Worse, it continues to leave the DES and the local authorities isolated in respect of important initiatives relating to the needs of young people not in full-time education. Such initiatives, welcome though many (but not all) of them are, are largely taking place with other Departments of State, notably employment, to the increasing despair and frustration of at least some of the DES's own constituents.

Mick Farley

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The wrong meaning of productivity



Keith Hampson

On one of those constant and interminable train journeys from London to the constituency, a young man isolated on entertaining us all with the latest from Radio One. Fred Wedlock "sang" "You are only as old as the woman you love". It reminded me of Shirley Williams.

I am sufficiently old to have seen at least the fourth generation of new centre party in British politics and considering my age that is not saying much. Shirley is of course everyone's favourite politician—the deep voice, the eminent common sense, the intelligent expression. The problem is that on the basis of her Ministerial track record she was always better on the vision and the exposition than on the implementation.

Still, it is a formidable Gang—provided George Brown keeps his

head and David Owen keeps his new found lack of pomposity. But as Richard Nixon would no doubt have put it: "It may be a small step for a Liberal, but a giant step for former Labour Cabinet Ministers".

Twenty years ago, Iain Macleod said: "Socialists can scheme their schemes, the Liberals can dream their dreams, but we at least have the will to do it. Given the temper of the British people, their history and traditions, it is hardly surprising that the notion of a centre party has such an appeal. But at the end of the day as the cliché goes it has to be a Liberal, not a Labour Minister".

The computer revolution is a progressive people these days I agree on the other hand, the vision of the Xerox machine and all its works will not entirely go away. Word processing is a typist by a factor of four. Just think of how many more articles, memos, minutes and letters we can all produce.

We must of course be careful not to overstate the capabilities of what is really only equipment. For the most powerful computer has less decision taking ability than an earwig. Politicians and their advisors just seem to forget the fact every now and again.

The other depressing thought is that the more long dreamed-of labour-saving devices are marketed, the more likely it is to imagine we can readily employ redundant workers from our computerized manufacturing industry, even with the expected upturn in the economy. It is a chilling thought that ought to underlie the next week's Commons debate on the Government's new Training Bill. Industrial Training Boards are those days out of fashion. Though none of them do everything well, all of them do something well. But be that as it may, it must be absurd to imagine that the sum total of the efforts of individual companies, financially strapped as they are these days, will equal the training needs of the nation. If ever there was an area for the exercise of Mrs Thatcher's constructive interventionism, this must be it.

Last year the Department of the Environment took over 40 million photocopies—I would guess about a thousand man years of reading time. There is an interesting thought for you on public expenditure. And what do we do with all those copies? They are stored near Slough, so there have to be vans and drivers to take them back and forth! The Department of the Environment has 1 million of files and copies that at the rate of one mile a year.

If the New/Social/Democratic/Labour/All People's Party can deal with the red-tape of modern bureaucracy—good luck to it. The computer revolution is a progressive people these days I agree on the other hand, the vision of the Xerox machine and all its works will not entirely go away. Word processing is a typist by a factor of four. Just think of how many more articles, memos, minutes and letters we can all produce.

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Validation Committee: The CNA's various soundings about partnership in validation are slowly

Don's diary

Sunday

Contemplate the microcomputer sitting on my desk, borrowed from the polytechnic for the vacation. The laudable aim was to get to grips with the machine and its idiosyncrasies, and to write a program or two which could actually be useful for teaching. The machine has certainly been well used, but so far, mainly for Space Invaders. Anyway, my wife would undoubtedly become suspicious if I became a computer addict; perhaps it was a mistake to tell her that the advantage of a computer over a wife and family was that it always did what you told it without question.

Is it worth keeping a Don's Diary if it does not include the statutory visit abroad?

Monday

New term. Wonder, as I sometimes do, why we endure all the administrative inconvenience of operating a course which starts in January, more because it is actually needed by students. Welcome new students, and apologize as usual that no developments in office technology or word-processing have as yet managed to remove the need for endless form-filling on the first morning of a new polytechnic course.

Leave for London at midday, slightly apprehensive as about to attend a meeting as a last-minute substitute, and feeling somewhat inadequately briefed. Find that the meeting, which I am attending as representative of the Heads of Accounting Departments, is a constructive and cheerful one, with the aim of giving views to the HMI and others about the content of a special workshop course for accountancy lecturers to be held later in the year. An interesting and worthwhile course is likely to emerge, but how many staff will we be able to afford to send?

Tuesday

New Year's resolution: to end each day with less paper on the desk than at the beginning. Fail to achieve this. Preliminary meeting to decide on structure of exam papers, and to agree on allocation of questions to be set. Envy, as usual, colleagues in economics and sociology whose questions only consist of a few sentences. Determine not to take longer than half a day in devising and testing any question.

First year students, at afternoon seminar, are still stunned from previous day's test on the first term's work. In fact, our multiple choice test was an educational triumph; the first objective test I can remember using which did not contain any ambiguous questions. For once no endless disputes about marking; must remember to congratulate the tutor concerned.

Wednesday

Finally return microcomputer, but spotted by engloped computing lecturer who leads to open door for me as a cover for asking penetrating questions as to how much BASIC I have managed to learn over the vacation. Spend off questions, keeping quiet about Space Invaders. Lecturer is ill, but has asked whether I can cover her lecture for the new students, later in the day. Reluctantly agree to stand in (after all, what are Heads of Departments for?), but first take daily gamble with death crossing the A27 to main polytechnic building for 9.30 meeting.

Validation Committee: The CNA's various soundings about partnership in validation are slowly

filtering through the system, and the committee is usually an efficient, sober and constructive appraisal of the various new course proposals (at least that's what we on the committee think; this view isn't always shared by those whose courses are sent back for reworking). Today we look at plans for degrees in nursing and physics (a resonant combination—but these are in fact separate courses) and diplomas in engineering and public administration. We are reminded that the likelihood of any immediate increase in overall staffing in the polytechnic is about as remote as RAC approval for a degree in pornography. Any new courses are therefore going to have to be taught with no increase in establishment.

After a time, begin to feel uneasy about starting too many new courses, however urgently their proposers declare they are needed, when we all know perfectly well a) that you can't run new courses without additional teaching; b) new courses need additional classrooms to be taught in, and c) if you want additional staff, posts will have to be transformed from elsewhere in the polytechnic. Have these crucial resource decisions been included in the planning machinery?

Thursday

Planning group for finance option in business studies degree resubmission. Nice to be reassured again that not all meetings need be a waste of time; with any luck the course will genuinely be improved as a result of this interchange of ideas.

Fail to achieve new year resolution, for the fourth day this week.

Friday

First year class, now fully awake after holiday, discover ambiguity in multiple-choice test. Afternoon interviews with BA applicants. All agree by the end that most of the candidates we have seen come into one of two categories. There are extremely bright students, who will undoubtedly get to university (as recommended by their careers teachers), but who have applied to the polytechnic as a hedge in case their A levels slip; and there are extremely weak students, unlikely to get the required minimum A level grades, who have been pushed into applying early by their schools, in the hope of getting ahead of the queue. Neither category will come in September.

Later go down to Grand Parade campus for private view (well, casual gathering anyway) of new art exhibition, One, in a blackened, shabby, deserted London to come to Brighton, I confessed to the Dean of the Art Faculty to feeling culturally and socially deprived. Horrified at my ignorance of the town's unique ambience, he kindly included me immediately on his exhibition mailing list. Now, with large glass of cheap wine, I sashay gently from picture to picture, enjoying the change of surroundings and people. The head of business studies admits to the unwelcome thought that one of the exhibits reminds him of a butter mountain.

Saturday

Up early to drive to polytechnic—no, not boasting, merely delivering offspring and friends to junior orchestra which takes place on the Palmer campus. Spend happy time, occasionally helping to tune double basses, or ensuring that the trumpets play in the right place. Wonder whether I am teaching the right subject.

Richard Nunn

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